THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 132

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

War Profits Bill Tabled; Stark Arrives in London; 'El' Income to Ease Taxes

The World's Day—April 30, 1942

Washington: One Vote Tables War Profits Bill

By a single vote margin, 13 to 12, the House Naval Affairs Committee tabled a measure to limit war profits, lift the statutory work week limit from 40 to 48 hours and freeze the status quo of closed and open shops for the duration. [Page 8.]

The OPA directed local tire ration boards to deny applications after June 1 of anyone whose present tires become unusable "through abuse or neglect." It announced that after May 1 no new tires will be granted in cases where recapped tires can be used instead.

The House sent back to committee a bill permitting land-grant carriers to charge the Government the same rates paid by the general public, after heeding arguments that the legislation would cost the Government more than $100,000,000.

President Roosevelt signed into law a bill tightening the Act governing the registration of agents of foreign governments and requiring the labeling of political propaganda circulated in the United States and to Latin-American nations.

In Europe: Admiral Stark Reaches London

Admiral Harold R. Stark of the United States Navy arrived in London by air to take over command of American naval operations in European waters, it was announced in London. He was appointed March 9.

An Axis parley between Hitler, Mussolini, and Gen Hiroshi Oshimi, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, is to be held in a few days, according to a Tokyo radiocast quoting the newspaper Hochi and recorded in London.

Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, arrived in Lisbon en route to the United States.

Nazis executed six persons—two for espionage, three for thefts of soldiers' packages, and one for selling meat on the "black market," Berlin reports said.

Exchange of North and South American diplomats for Italian envoys to the same countries is expected to be completed by the middle of May, according to Rome dispatches quoted in Switzerland.

Floods in Spain drove 7,000 residents of Barcelona from their homes.

The heaviest penalty yet levelled for "black market" operations in Britain—a total of £207,201—was imposed upon the Houndsditch Warehouse Company, two subsidiaries, and six directors.

Aid to Russia from the United States is "pretty well up to our commitments," United States Ambassador to Russia Admiral William H. Standley stated in Kuibyshev.

New England: Tax Boon in 'El' Revenue

Taxpayers of Greater Boston communities will reap benefit from better business and lower deficit of Boston Elevated system. [Page 2.]

A boost of 0.4 cent in retail gasoline prices on the East Coast, originally announced as effective May 18, has been made effective at once. [Page 2.]

What to do, if planning to lay up your automobile for the "duration: Page 2.

Street parade of Hollywood film stars in Boston tomorrow will be limited to period immediately preceding benefit show in Boston Garden. [Page 5.]

Americas: Liaison Role Dropped by Argentina

The Argentine Foreign Office announced that Argentina has ceased to represent the interests of Great Britain and the British dominions in Japan. Switzerland, which represents United States interests in Tokyo, is to do the same for Britain.

Neutral Chile, which has lost one ship to a submarine in the war, officially advised the belligerent nations of the markings on its ships.

National: Production Figures Made Known

Detailed reports on the quantities of war matériel now being produced in the United States were made public by business and industrial leaders at the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Chicago. [Financial Page.]

Opportunities for women in aiding the war effort were outlined by various speakers before the annual convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Fort Worth, Texas. [Page 9.]

San Diego residents experienced a 33-minute blackout last night during which Army searchlights played into the sky picking out planes later identified as friendly.

Transfer of Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, Commanding the Second Corps Area, New York, to Washington, D. C., to become head of the Army Emergency Relief, was announced by the Army Information Service. Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, now stationed in Boston, succeeds him as Commander of the Second Corps Area. [Page 5.]

The first submarine ever produced on inland waters was launched at Manitowoc, Wis., weeks ahead of schedule.

Explanation and interpretation of Government wartime activities as well as political issues was pledged by members of the National League of Women Voters, meeting in biennial convention in Chicago. [Page 9.]

Far East: Gauss Sees Johnson in New Delhi

Clarence E. Gauss, United States Ambassador to China, has arrived in New Delhi and conferred this morning with Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's emissary to India, the All-India Radio reported

The War: French Factories Bombed by RAF

In the air: The RAF bombed and set fire to the Goodrich Rubber works and the Gnôme-Rhône aero plant in Paris suburb of Gennevilliers during the night. Nazi bombers struck at the East Anglian town of Norwich. [Page 1.]

Greece: Small bands of Greek guerillas have been attacking isolated German, Bulgarian, and Italian outposts in occupied Greece, according to the Greek Government-in-exile

The United States Navy announced that a small Swedish merchant vessel and a medium-sized United States merchant ship had been torpedoed and shelled off the Atlantic Coast. Survivors have been landed at an East Coast port

Russia: Red Army continued heavy attacks above and below Kursk, major Nazi "offensive base" and supply depot.

Burma: Lashio, key point on Burma Road, fell to Japanese after a heavy battle, the Chinese High Command announced.

New Zealand: Maj. Gen. Edward Puttick was appointed to command all New Zealand land forces.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Rank and File Give Approval To Price Fixing

Plan to control the rising costs gives feeling of relief to the average person in the street.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The average man and woman on the street and in the store likes President Roosevelt's plans for controlling the price of living. The announcement of the plan gave them a feeling of relief, it lifted a bothersome point from their thoughts. They have no fear of the plan failing. They expect it to work.

There you have a digest of what one reporter learned during a brief tour of some retail stores and a few chats with customers today. The economists have had their say about the plan's lack of specific and rigid control over wages; the fairly vocal retail organizations have thumped at the plan's apparent disregard of the normal lag between wholesale and retail prices; but, none the less, the people like it.

Saved From Moving

One woman on Massachusetts Avenue remarked that the order fixing rents will save her from moving. "Our lease runs out shortly," she said. "I had expected the landlord to raise our rent at least $5, since they have been doing that in other buildings near by. The cost of living has gone up so—and our income, my husband is in an office down town, hasn't—so we just felt we must move. This new law will save us that."

A grocery clerk, one who calls customers on the telephone for orders and so had built up a friendly little telephone camaraderie with many customers, was asked about the reaction he had noted.

"They like it," he replied. "It has gotten so I almost wince when they ask me today's price on things. I know what they are going to say.

Try to Explain

"First, they'll say, 'why, you robber!' Then, they'll ask me why on earth the price of that should go up now. I'll try to explain, if I can. Then they'll ask me the price of something they can use in place of the first item, and when I give them that price, they will hesitate a moment and then tell me to send up the first anyway. Go through that all day, and you'll be glad the President is fixing prices, too."

A chain store man was asked whether he felt there would be

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Japanese Cut Burma Road, Split Allies, Plan New Thrust in Australian Area; Russian Entry in Pacific War Forecast

Chinese mission head sees peril to Allies in resting on victory over Germany alone.

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 30 (AP)—Ambassador William H. Standley declared today that the flow of United States war materials to Russia was up to commitments as of the end of April, and said Premier Joseph Stalin had expressed satisfaction with the deliveries.

"Stalin has confidence in victory," said Rear Admiral Standley, "but he does not underestimate the problem before Russia."

The Ambassador, on his trip to Moscow, conveyed to Stalin the best wishes of President Roosevelt and the admiration of the American people for the fight the Russians are putting up against the Germans.

He said the internment of the crew of a United States bomber which landed in Siberia after the air raids on Japan reported April 18 was discussed. The airmen are all right.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

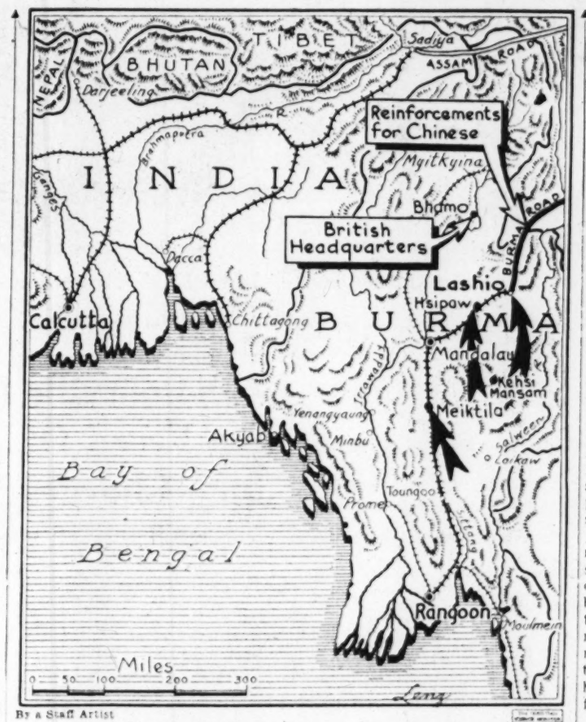
WASHINGTON, April 30—Russia's active entry into the war in the Pacific was foreseen as inevitable today by Gen. Hsiung Shih-fei, head of the Chinese Military Mission to the United States, who has recently arrived in Washington for important strategy conferences with the American and British High Command.

"It is only a question of time before Russia becomes a full, fighting belligerent in the Pacific theater," General Hsiung told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "A collision between Japan and the Soviet Union is inevitable."

The judgment here is that General Hsiung's conclusion about the prospects of Russian activity on the Pacific front is of considerable significance, that it is a view which is more likely to rest upon information than upon wishful thinking.

The Chinese military leader has been at the Capital two weeks now and has been in almost continuous consultation with the United Nations' Army and Navy representa-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7



By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in Burma

Black arrows show approximately the points reached by Japanese troops in their advance in Burma and indicating how the British on the west are in danger of being trapped.

Nazi Peace Feeler Out: Is It More Propaganda?

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP) Secretary of State Hull told press conference inquirers today that the State Department had not information on reported Nazi style peace-feelers.

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—Germany is declared by the independent French News agency A. F. I. to have proposed peace to Britain three times since mid-March, basing the offers upon a nine-page memorandum which would give the Third Reich undisputed mastery of continental Europe.

Freedom for concentration of Nazi forces on the Russian Front—ending of Allied aerial blows and the threat of new land action in the west—was the reported aim back of the proposals.

British officials disclaimed knowledge of any such overtures.

However, the A. F. I., affiliated with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French Government, reported details without qualification in a dis-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Japanese find Hitler speech weak: Page 6.

NEW YORK, April 30 (CBS)—Current "peace" rumors which are reported coming out of Germany are actually part of a German propaganda campaign to encourage complacency, according to indications from Berlin propaganda talks picked up here. An attitude of complacency is sought through the following methods:

1. Telling us the British and the American "people" are not threatened by a German victory, nor is the Western Hemisphere.

2. Referring three times to "the Axis powers and Japan," as if Japan were not part of the Axis, and there were a possibility of a split.

3. Trying to sell the United States the idea that Germany is fighting a "defensive war" and German submarines in American waters are only attempting to "restrict American war efforts to the Western Hemisphere."

4. Putting forth the idea that if America will "take the hint" and go on the defensive, we can have a "perfectly comfortable war," which we wouldn't win, but which on the other hand we couldn't lose.

It will be recalled that this kind of talk is similar to Berlin's so-called "peace offensive" before the attack on the Low Countries, which caught many flat-footed and convinced that Germany could not and did not want to fight an extensive war.

Typical excerpts from the German radiocasts follow:

"Are the Axis powers threatening the existence of the British nation? Not in the slightest. On the contrary, Adolf Hitler had tried for years before the outbreak of the war for a rapprochement with Great Britain. . . ."

"The existence of the British people is not threatened. But the days of the British Empire are numbered. As a nation, the people of England, Scotland, and Wales can, after the war, go about the even tenor of their ways. Having excluded Britain from the European continent, and having forever put an end to British interference in the affairs of that continent, Germany has no further interest in penalizing the English people. . . ."

"Roosevelt has . . . stated that the Axis powers are threatening the existence of the United States. This is a deliberate lie, and the man who made the charge is a deliberate liar. . . .

"The existence of the American people is no more threatened now than it was before their President pushed them into the war. To all intents and purposes the war is still a European and an Asiatic war. . . .

"In Europe, Germany and Italy are defending themselves against Roosevelt's unwarranted encroachments and in Asia the Japanese are doing the same. If German submarines are infesting American waters, their presence there is not an act of aggression against the United States, but only an attempt to restrict American war efforts to the Western Hemisphere. . . ."

Experts see increased offensive action by Tokyo despite growing raids by Allies.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 30—Although President Roosevelt, in his broadcast speech of April 28 said "there is good reason to believe that the Japanese southward advance has been checked"—a view that no doubt reflects the opinion of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters here—this does not mean that the Japanese will not make strenuous attempts to regain the initiative in the Australian zone.

Over the past few days eye-witness reports from the arch of Australia's blazing northern air front have built up a new and sobering picture, which seems to point to the renewal of Japan's southward drive.

Allied correspondents at every major action center tell the same story and sound the same note of warning. In the picture, as seen by those correspondents at the extreme front, there is no longer any room for the assumption that it is merely a temporary pulsation of the enemy's effort which has been hitting Port Moresby and Darwin for the past week.

On the contrary it bears all the familiar earmarks of a crescendo of offensive operations which habitually have preceded every Japanese advance.

Allied Air Activities

Here are the significant elements in the enemy's behaviour:

Allied air activities along the front have been themselves increasing and heavy blows unquestionably have been struck at the enemy. The conclusion seems unescapable that the Allied activities have impeded and delayed the enemy's plans, but have failed to render his advance air and shipping bases unsuitable for further offensive operations.

He is using increasing numbers of fighter planes in significant new ways. His air attacks seem directed more at destroying Allied fighters than at anything else—which would be his logical approach if he is contemplating new operations, since Allied fighters have proved the most effective single obstacle to the enemy's plans. He must eliminate fighter opposition before his bombers dare attack Allied bases.

The correspondent of the Sunday Herald reports from one advanced base "it would be foolish to presume that the Japanese are now weak in air power in the north. There is evidence they have been reinforcing their island bases."

Decisive Action Near

The same correspondent says "there is every indication now that the period of decisive action is close at hand."

From another advance base a dispatch to the same paper quotes an Australian pilot as saying "the air war in New Guinea is certainly getting more active."

Several different correspondents refer to the air battle at Darwin on April 27 as being the longest and fiercest yet seen there.

Osmar White of the Sydney Telegraph says the enemy has been

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

RAF smashes rubber and plane factories in fifth attack on Paris area.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Japanese have cut the Burma road—main route for American supplies to China—entering Lashio, but in other fields Allied operations are interfering seriously with Axis plans for a spring attack.

In the West, British airmen, in a fifth attack on German-occupied Paris, have done devastating work in low-flying attacks on the Goodrich rubber works and the Gnôme-Rhône airplane factory, both of which were trying frantically to increase output for the offensive.

In Russia, the Red Army appears to be carrying out a major offensive against Kursk, a great German supply base for the line from Moscow down to the Sea of Azov, on which Hitler is believed to depend for his scheduled attack.

In the Southwest Pacific, American-Australian airmen raided Lae, on New Guinea—jumping-off point for any Japanese attempt to invade Australia—and destroyed or seriously damaged 20 planes on the ground, starting large fires, while three determined Japanese raids on Port Moresby, Allied spearhead on New Guinea, were reported to have been turned off with little damage.

The situation in Burma, however, is grave, partly because the Japanese have thrust in between the British forces in the west and the Chinese in the east, partly because it threatens to cut off China from outside help until alternative routes can be opened for extensive traffic, and partly because it shows superior generalship on the part of the Japanese.

Japanese invaders, numbering only some 7,000, have pushed on 170 miles in four days, leaving their own main force and many Chinese units far behind, to cut the Mandalay-Lashio Railroad at Hsipaw and to enter Lashio itself. They have disorganized Allied communications and forced the British to retreat to avoid being taken in the rear. The move might render the 7,000 Japanese themselves liable to be taken in the rear, but of that there are no immediate signs.

The magnitude of the British RAF raid on Paris, making the eighth consecutive day of large-scale attacks on German-occupied territory, makes the heaviest continuous raiding of the war. While the main force of bombers and their accompany-

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Salaried Shoppers to Check On Retail Price Ceilings

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30—The Office of Price Administration will use "professional price checkers" to police the new overall price ceilings until housewives learn how, Dr. Dexter Keezer, Deputy OPA Administrator, announced today.

Professional shoppers hired by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics will check retailers for the next two months while the OPA Consumer Division conducts a widespread education campaign to get over to housewives and other consumers the salient facts of the complicated new price order.

The shoppers will make sample checks of prices all over the country to make sure storekeepers are not raising prices on items covered in the OPA order. Their aim, OPA officials said, will be to instill a "spirit of compliance" in the new order rather than to subject legal penalties provided in the law for violations.

Campaign of Education

The nation-wide educational campaign, to be conducted by regional OPA offices through community leaders and organizations will be directed by Robert E. Sessions, former Assistant General Manager of the Tennessee Valley Authority, who today succeeded Dan E. West as chief of the OPA Consumer Division. Mr. West will remain with the OPA as a special assistant to the Industry Councils Division.

Aim of the OPA education program, as Dr. Keezer explained it, is to prepare the American housewife to be an intelligent price policeman before she begins to check on her local storekeeper, already burdened down with troubles enough in getting his price lists posted and his March averages figured out for hundreds of individual items, as required by law.

Questions by Consumers

Mr. Sessions said that necessary information for the housewife who wishes to educate herself on the nation's new price control system will be made available at local OPA offices all over the country. Present regional offices of the OPA are located in Boston, New York, Cleveland, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, Denver, and San Fransico. In addition, state and district offices are being opened as rapidly as possible.

Meanwhile, national consumer groups have indicated that while they will back up OPA Administrator Leon Henderson in his price

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Among the Daffodils

By a Staff Photographer

Two Attractions

The photographer had a hard time deciding which was the prettier—little Brenda Magna of Back Bay or the daffodils displayed by Mrs. Flagler Matthews of Rye, N. Y. So he put the two together and you'll have to admit the results are quite satisfactory. The daffodil show is being held at Horticultural Hall today and tomorrow.

New varieties of daffodils honor MacArthur and Churchill: Page 5.

Dimout Belt From Quoddy To L. I. Sound Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Military and civilian defense officials in Boston were believed today to be contemplating establishment of a dimout belt in some places three miles wide extending from Quoddy, Maine, to Long Island Sound.

It was learned from a reliable source that civilian defense officials of the six New England states met with military authorities to formulate plans for enforcing the coastal dimout ordered earlier this week. The dimout belt proposal is believed to have figured large in the discussions. [Details: Page 5.]

WASHINGTON, April 30—The ern coast of the United States will dimout regulations along the East- be rigidly enforced by the Army as part of a vitally necessary program to reduce the critical loss in shipping, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson warned today.

Although promising that there would be no mass evacuation of aliens such as took place on the West Coast, Secretary Stimson said there was abundant evidence that some aliens and citizens were not loyal to this country and that, consequently, certain vital areas are being prohibited to potentially dangerous persons.

"The establishment of restricted areas will be effected only after careful consideration and consultation with the Department of Justice and with every desire to void, insofar as possible, hardships to individuals and economic and social dislocations," he said.

Asked if the War Department felt the country as a whole was falling down on its job of showing appreciation to the young men leaving for military service, the Secretary said that it was highly desirable for communities to make a greater effort to show their gratitude to selectees and volunteers.

The Secretary said that, although morale and zeal among the Army was at an extraordinary pitch the act of leaving home for Army life is an exceedingly difficult one and that friends and home-town folks should do all in their power to make the departure easier and "show our gratitude to these key men of the country today."

Revealing that the number of Negroes being given officer training was rising rapidly, the Secretary said that four new schools had been authorized to form Reserve Officer Training Corps units.

Rising Revenues of Boston Elevated Due to Ease Tax Boosts in Localities

Whiting Sees End of Deficit In Big Gains

Prospects that increased use of the Boston Elevated may eliminate the annual operating deficit assessed upon 14 Metropolitan Boston communities served by the "El" constitutes today the one really bright spot in the 1943 local government finance picture.

Edward E. Whiting, Chairman of the Board of Public Trustees of the Elevated, predicts the annual deficit would be eliminated, if increased revenues shown in the first three months of 1942 continue, if bombing disasters are not forthcoming and if taxes do not reach unbearable levels.

The Whiting statement came as Massachusetts state and municipal officials were engaged in a search for new revenue sources and economies to stave off average local tax rate increases of $3.50 or more in 1943. The tax increases are anticipated unless some method can be found to counteract the prospective loss of gasoline, income and corporation tax revenue during 1943.

Fiscal Year Changed

Since 1931 the Elevated deficit has ranged from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 annually. For the year ending March 31, 1941, the deficit was $2,341,167. For the nine-month period ending Dec. 31, 1941, the deficit was $1,311,406. The latter figure was the last assessment, being for nine months only because the Elevated has now changed its fiscal year to coincide with the calendar year.

If the Elevated deficit is eliminated, Boston stands to reap the greatest financial benefit among the 14 communities in the Elevated district. The others are Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Milton, Newton, Revere, and Watertown.

Boston's share of the deficit amounts to approximately 64 per cent, being $1,512,996 for the period ending March 31, 1941. This sum amounts to $1 on the Boston tax rate. For the nine months ending Dec. 31, 1941, Boston's share is $844,320, or nearly 60 cents on the tax rate.

Thus elimination of the deficit would be of substantial assistance to Boston. The deficit assessment is figured upon a passenger count taken during the assessment year.

Sharp Drop in Deficits

Louis J. Mathieu, publicity and traffic promotion officer of the "El," pointed out that increased use of the Elevated since March, 1941, has already gone a long way toward eliminating the deficit. For the calendar year the operating deficit was $1,311,406, a drop of $1,129,761 from the $2,441,167 deficit figure for the 1940 calendar year, he pointed out.

He attributed this reduction to increased employment on war work, and the efforts of automobile drivers to save tires and gasoline.

Since 1918, when the Boston Elevated went under public control, annual deficits have totaled $22,256,952. Deficits have occurred in 1919, and 1931 to 1941, inclusive. From 1920 to 1930, inclusive, the road showed a profit or broke even.

The last two deficit assessments have not yet been paid to the Elevated pending outcome of a court case to determine whether the accounting methods of the Trustees are proper. Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, brought court action after an exhaustive investigation of the Elevated financial system was conducted by the Boston Finance Commission. The unpaid assessments total $3,652,573.

Increase of 12.75 P. C.

Mr. Whiting, in forecasting possible elimination of the annual deficit, reported that revenue received up to April 24 this year was 12.75 per cent above the corresponding 1941 period.

While pointing out that it evidently took a World War to bring about fulfillment of his prediction before a legislative commission several years ago that the "El" would some day operate without a deficit, Mr. Whiting said there are other deficit eliminating factors available.

"Year by year our city streets have become more overcrowded by automobiles, and motorists have been turning to the Elevated because they are weary of looking for parking places and having their cars bumped and tagged.

"Another reason is that, until recently, all transportation companies have failed to make their riding facilities attractive instead of merely durable. Now we have all-steel rapid transit trains and busses that are no longer bus bodies on a truck chassis. Riding to work can now be done comfortably."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued unseasonably warmer until late this afternoon, when it will become rapidly cooler. Considerably cooler tonight than last night. Diminishing winds becoming light late tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut: Slightly cooler tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island: Cooler tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 11:52 p. m.; height 11.4 feet.
Friday 12:22 a. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Light all vehicles Thursday by 8:12 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

On the Culinary End of Hotel Men's Exposition at Statler in Boston

Miss Annie Doherty (left), pastry cook at Hotel Statler mixing batter for "Victory" cake. Miss Winifred Corelli (center), Food Supervisor at Hotel Statler, tests the "Victory" cake, which is made without eggs, butter or sugar. Angelo Marchitelli (right), Assistant Chef of Copley-Plaza, with his model in tallow of "The Minuteman" statue of Concord, Mass.

Fall River Mills Strike Issue Being Heard in Washington

Oral arguments on the issue which brought on the big tie-up in the cotton mills at Fall River, Mass., recently were scheduled for hearing at Washington this afternoon. The question is the form of labor organization in the mills.

An independent union, the American Federation of Textile Operatives, is asking that craftsmen be allowed to have their own separate craft bargaining units. The National Labor Relations Board, which granted the hearing, has twice decided against the A. F. T. O. and in favor of the plant-wide unit sponsored by the rival Textile Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The A. F. T. O. organization in mills of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Company at Adams and North Adams, Mass., won in elections there this week, it is announced at the regional office of the NLRB. The balloting stood 1,355 for and 113 against.

The C. I. O. union meanwhile won an election at the Wyandotte Worster Company of Pittsfield, 229 to 166.

One of the longest strikes of New England last year, at the L. Hardy Company of Worcester, was followed today by recommendation of a trial examiner of the NLRB for reinstatement of 26 employees. The examiner, Frank R. Mouritsen of Washington, also advised that the company should make up for any loss of pay to 25 from the end of the strike to their rehiring, and for the remaining man, from the strike end to Nov. 11.

The strike began Aug. 4 and continued to Oct. 17. The concern makes knives. The examiner ruled that the men had been discriminated against for union activity.

A. F. of L. Wins

MERIDEN, Conn., April 30 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor defeated the Congress of Industrial Organizations by an unofficial count of 2,535 votes to 2,024 in an election sponsored by the National Labor Relations Board to designate a collective bargaining representative at the New Departure division of General Motors Corporation here.

The largest vote was for the A. F. of L.-Affiliated Automobile Workers Union, the next largest for the C. I. O. union of the same name, 144 voters favored no union and 86 ballots were challenged, blank or voided.

The A. F. of L. union also won an election at the plant two years ago.

Strike Settled

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 30 (AP)—The Fall River Building Trades Council, A. F. of L., announced today settlement of a strike of approximately 200 construction workers at the Firestone Rubber and Latex Company.

Terms of the settlement were not disclosed.

Two Somerville Men Freed Of Jury Charges

Two former presidents of the Somerville Board of Aldermen today were free of grand jury charges that they had committed a crime against their city. It was the grand jurors who were wrong.

The fault lay in the fact that the two men were charged with committing an offense that was a crime in Cambridge but not in Somerville.

The two former officials, John E. Whitney and Leo B. Havican, were indicted by the Middlesex Grand Jury in connection with an investigation of Somerville municipal affairs by District Attorney Robert F. Bradford. As City officials, the two men shared in profits of persons performing contracts for the City without informing municipal authorities of their interest, the jurors alleged. Now, that is an offense prescribed by a state law as punishable by a $1,000 fine and a year in jail, and under which Mr. Bradford has prosecuted more than one official.

Many Massachusetts cities and towns, including Cambridge, have adopted this statute by virtue of their standardized charter, authorized by the Legislature in 1912. Somerville, however, is among the other group of municipalities adhering to the old form of city charter adopted in 1899. This latter form prohibits the alleged acts but provides no penalties for commission.

All this was explained to Judge Vincent Brogna of Middlesex Superior Court by George A. McLaughlin and Michael Neville, counsel for the two defendants. Albert A. Wunderly, assistant district attorney, agreed with their arguments. Judge Brogna quashed the indictments.

It's Cake as Sweet as Victory But With Sugar Substitute

Cake without sugar or butter or eggs was served today to those attending the eighteenth annual New England Hotel Men's Exposition, which opened yesterday at the Hotel Statler. It was a "Victory" cake which Miss Winifred Corelli, the Statler's Food Supervisor, in charge of pastry and vegetables, recently put on the hotel menu.

The shortening used was a vegetable fat. Molasses took the place of sugar. The reporter can vouch that the cake was good. Here is the recipe:

1 cup molasses
½ cup shortening
2 cups seedless raisins
½ teaspoonful salt
2 teaspoons cinnamon
½ teaspoon clove
½ teaspoon mace
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1¼ cups water
1 teaspoon baking soda
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon baking powder

Miss Corelli also served a "MacArthur" cake, using the same ingredients except the molasses, for which brown sugar had been substituted. This also indulged in the luxury of a thin, almost transparent frosting. Before any need for rationing arose, Miss Corelli, eager to do everything in her power to help to win the war, began experimenting with substitutes for commodities that might become scarce.

The fancy little floral patterns in anchovies, smoked salmon, olives and caviar; the "pâtes de gibiers a la Suisse," "Aspic de Dindonneau," "Cote de Veau Froide Printemps" and other works of epicurean culinary art displayed by hotel chefs in the Salle Moderne, appetizing as they appeared, struck a rather wistful note among the exhibits and seemed already to recall the past.

What can be done with substitutes for foods becoming rare, however, was cleverly displayed. One of the signs of the times was a portrait of General MacArthur painted in cocoa.

This afternoon Commandant C. L. Gorman, Quartermaster Department of the United States Army, with officers and Army cooks and bakers inspected the show. The afternoon program also included an educational discussion, with William P. Homans, district representative for priorities for Massachusetts, as speaker.—P. P. S.

Here Are Hints For Protection Of Stored Autos

By the Associated Press

Laying your car up for the duration? If so the Bureau of Standards at Washington suggested today that you do these things:

Wash the car, preferably with steam, wax it, lubricate it thoroughly with oil sprayed on chassis and underbody, change oil, remove all gasoline from tank and feedlines, drain radiator, stuff exhaust and other engine openings to keep out insects, remove radiator hose connections, and grease battery connections.

The battery may be left in place, but it will deteriorate and probably should be sold. If storage place is cool and dark, the tires may be left on the car but should be deflated and the car set up on blocks.

Upholstery should be protected from dirt and moths in the same way as furniture.

Violations in Sale Of Sugar Charged

New England's first case under the price control regulations today is before the Federal District Court of Massachusetts in Boston.

The alleged violations involve the sale of sugar above the maximum prices fixed by the Office of Price Administration. Judge Francis J. W. Ford has issued a temporary restraining order enjoining Harry and Ada Seder, both of Webster, Mass., from selling above the OPA ceiling.

Richard H. Field, regional OPA attorney, filed the petition alleging several violations since Feb. 21, and failure to keep proper records. Hearing on the case will be held on May 8.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

A free public lecture on Christian Science will be given by Gavin W. Allan, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in the Town Hall, Mt. Vernon Street, Winchester, at 8 p. m.

The daffodil show will continue at Horticultural Hall today and tomorrow. It is sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and admission is free to the public. The new daffodil varieties, named for Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Winston Churchill, will be exhibited. From 2 to 9 p. m. today and 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. tomorrow.

The Theatre Workshop Players will present another in their series of short plays, at the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, tonight at 8 o'clock. The public is invited to attend without charge.

The New England Conservatory of Music will present two operas in English: "La Serva Padrona" and "Suor Angelica" at Jordan Hall. The slight admission charge will be for the benefit of the Sustaining Fund of the Conservatory. The public is invited to attend at 8:15 p. m.

Tomorrow

Guided Tour at the Museum of Fine Arts, "English Paintings" will be the subject of a discussion as conducted by Miss Bullard of the Museum Staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 15.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Gas Price Raised to 18.9 To Offset Wholesale Rate

Retail gasoline prices were up four tenths of a cent in Massachusetts, in 16 other eastern states and in the District of Columbia today.

After the Office of Price Administration had previously approved this retail price increase to be effective on May 18, the wholesale price was boosted immediately by that amount.

Thereupon Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts, appealed to the OPA to allow the retail price to advance simultaneously. As a result a new OPA order came through last night authorizing the retail price advance at once.

In the Greater Boston area, therefore, regular gasoline generally is being retailed at 18.9 cents a gallon compared to 18.5 cents previously. Premium gasoline is now being sold for 20.9 cents a gallon.

Meanwhile, gasoline dealers heard reports that when rationing starts on May 15 the dealers will be restricted to 50 per cent of the supplies a year ago. At present a one-third cut is in effect.

In the face of this report Mr. Moore today was pressing with additional vigor his campaign a greater margin for retail dealers. He is driving for at least 1½ cents a gallon more margin, pointing out that reduction of gasoline supplies is forcing many stations to close down because of operating losses.

Meanwhile, Henry F. Long, State Commisioner of Corporations and Taxation, returned from Washington with the announcement that Federal officials had approved his plan under which Massachusetts will get 4 to 10 per cent more gasoline under rationing than had originally been proposed.

The increased allotment will amount to 5,500,000 gallons a month, he said. Under the Long plan the Massachusetts ration allotment is to be based upon a percentage of the entire amount of gasoline brought into Massachusetts in previous months. Under previous plans the Massachusetts allotment would have been based upon the total amount brought in minus the amount consumed by Federal and other tax-exempt users.

While motorists are undergoing inconveniences through the gasoline and tire shortage situation, the nation is rejoicing over reduction of automobile accident fatalities throughout the country.

From Chicago the National Safety Council reports an 11 per cent reduction in such fatalities during March, 1942, as compared to the corresponding 1941 month.

For the first quarter of 1942 the fatalities were 4 per cent below the corresponding 1941 period.

Urban safety leaders during the first 1942 quarter included Boston, which was third among the cities of more than 500,000 population. Boston reported an annual automobile fatality rate of 11.9 per 100,000 population, compared to 11.6 for Milwaukee, lowest in the class.

Somerville led the cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population, with no fatalities per 100,000.

Brookline was among several communities throughout the nation reporting perfect records for the first 1942 quarter.

N. E. Needs Colliers

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—A conference of New England Governors will be called soon in the Capital to impress upon the fuel administration the need of keeping colliers in the New England trade.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said invitations would be sent to the Governors soon to present their case here.

Senator Brewster said the New England congressional delegation feared that under the recent decision to seize all shipping for government use, the colliers might be withdrawn from the area.

Legislation last year which permitted the government to seize all boats stipulated that no colliers would be diverted from the New England trade. However, Senator Brewster told an interviewer that the government undoubtedly had the authority now to do whatever it wished with the colliers, and that there would be no opposition from a legal standpoint.

The Governors would approach the Federal Administration, he said, with the argument that the colliers were vital to the New England industrial program.

Next Step in Sugar Readied

With registration of New England's 100,000 retailers, wholesalers and other large users of sugar completed, rationing officials today concentrated upon perfecting preparation for the more gigantic task of registering 8,000,000 family sugar consumers on May 4, 5, 6 and 7.

After the two-day registration closed last night, Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts Rationing Administrator, and Walter E. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education in charge of Bay State registration work, praised the cooperation shown by the trade and industrial sugar users.

"Not a single complaint has been recorded at the State Rationing Board, either by individuals or organizations," Mr. Parkman said. "The spirit of co-operation is highly gratifying."

In many communities the population total has been split into four alphabetical groups for the consumer-registration, with persons requested to register on the day set aside for those whose names begin with a particular letter. In Brookline, Mass., persons whose last names begin with A to E, inclusive, are requested to register on Monday, those from E to L, inclusive, on Tuesday, from M to R, inclusive, on Wednesday and the remainder on Thursday.

'43 Greater Boston Fund Campaign Officers Picked

Lines were drawn today for the 1943 Greater Boston United War Fund campaign with the announcement by Charles C. Cabot, of Dover, General Chairman, of appointments of officers who will carry forward next year's united effort.

Mr. Cabot announced these appointments at the second joint annual meeting of the Boston Council of Social Agencies and the Greater Boston Community Fund held in conjunction with a "dutch treat" luncheon at the Boston City Club.

Maynard Hutchison, Henry R. Guild, and Michael T. Kelleher were appointed general vice-chairmen of the 1943 campaign. Each of the appointees has served as general chairman in a previous campaign.

Samuel Hoare was appointed chairman of the Special Gifts Committee. Edward Dana, Alexander Whiteside, William H. Claflin, Jr., and Daniel J. Lyne were appointed the advisory committee of the service division. Joseph Spang, Jr., John Nichols, Sr., J. Franklin McElwain, Sinclair Weeks, Halfdan Lee, and Sidney Winslow, Jr., were appointed Advisory Committee of the Industrial Division.

For the seventh successive year, Charles Francis Adams was elected President of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Henry R. Guild was eleced president of the Boston Council of Social Agencies. John O. Stubbs was elected treasurer and Malcolm S. Nichols was elected clerk.

As the Joint Council met today at the Boston City Club, annual reports of both organizations stressed the manner in which the social problem of providing recreational facilities and leisure time activities for the armed forces, has been met by both agencies in addition to the continuing current local needs.

In the autumn of 1940, for instance, the Boston Council of Social Agencies established a Committee on Defense which later developed into the division of health and social services of the Boston Committee on Public Safety. The first undertaking of the committee was to unite 40 organizations in a plan to "provide proper recreational facilities and other leisure-time activities and services for enlisted men on leave."

Paul G. Courtney was appointed Chairman and Michael T. Kelleher, Vice-Chairman of this Committee, which has the sanction and co-operation of Army and Navy morale officers.

The outgrowth today is the Soldiers and Sailors Committee now under the leadership of Earnest A. Johnson, Chairman, with Arthur R. Wellington as Director. The Committee maintains three recreational centers for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and an officers club, extending to United States armed forces the hospitality of 48 affiliated agencies, offering entertainment in private homes and providing sports programs, theaters, dances and motion pictures as diversions to men on leave.

Special subcommittees meet the need of men in harbor forts, shore naval patrol units, antiaircraft units and other arms of the fighting forces in Boston and vicinity.

The Committee, the report continues, publishes a weekly bulletin listing recreation facilities and lodgings for service men and giving general information. It maintains information booths at strategic points; and will soon take over the direction of a Buddies Club on Boston Common.

After the declaration of war the Council strengthened its ties with the Boston Committee on Public Safety. On Dec. 11, four days after Pearl Harbor, the services of Mrs. Eleanor S. Washburn, Director of the Council's Information Service, and Mrs. Pauline L. Lehrburger, Director of the Volunteer Service Bureau, were offered to John J. Walsh, Director of the Boston Safety Committee.

Mr. Walsh promptly accepted the aid of the Council, the report continued, and the business of classifying and registering hundreds of persons ready to give their services to their country began.

A general Service of Information and Registration is now in operation according to the report. Branch offices to work in advance of emergency as well as during disaster have been established in 12 public safety districts. In time of emergency these offices will be known as Public Safety Advice Bureaus and will be run in co-operation with the Red Cross.

Training courses open to volunteers wishing to prepare for this service are part of the program given by the Social Service Section of the training division of the Boston Committee, the report said.

Now We're Sure Spring's Here

Chester Photo

Hold Your Horses, Here Come the Elephants

The Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's Circus, which opens May 12 in Boston Garden for six days, brings this year a new elephant ballet, in which the "ponderous pachyderms cavort with grace and daintiness undreamed of even by Milton when he penned his lines about the 'light fantastic.'" Pictured here is a part of the herd of 50 elephants which the Ringlings are bringing to Boston in their newly designed circus attraction.

Rank and File Approve Plan

Continued from Page 1

general co-operation in making the price orders effective.

"Don't worry," he answered, "these women watch the price tabs like hawks now, and they go all the way to the manager if we make a mistake of an eighth of a cent. Once they have the law behind them—well, don't be concerned about enforcement!"

A youngster near by, a junior helper, whose job evidently included changing the price tickets on the counters from time to time. President Roosevelt is saving him a lot of work.

Retailers' Complaint

A customer in another store was asked what he thought about the retailers' complaint that they are given insufficient margin of profit because both wholesale and retail prices were frozen at March levels.

"I'm not altogether certain I understand the point," he replied. This hypothetical illustration was then given him: Suppose a druggist bought a carton of dental cream last January and paid the January wholesale price for it and put it on his shelves. Then, suppose it was bought by a consumer in March. The price the consumer paid would be based on the January wholesale price. Now, suppose that the druggist had to replace the dental cream and found that the wholesale price had advanced, he would have to sell the new order a month or two later at a slightly higher retail price. The retailers object to the President's order because they say it doesn't allow for the lag in time that it takes for retail prices to correctly reflect wholesale prices.'

The customer remarked that he supposed the retailers might have a case there in certain instances, but he had noted in the papers that retailers had brought that question to the attention of Washington officials before the plan was announced and apparently Washington was not impressed with the argument.

Details to Adjust

"Anyway," he observed, "there will no doubt be 1,001 details like that to adjust. But it is up to the Government to do it, and in time it will be done. In the meantime, it's a load off my shoulders to know that we are not going to have some grisly experience such as they had in Germany after the last war. Inflation, you know, is a terrible thing."

On all sides you find this same dread of the thing called inflation. Not many seem to be able to describe it, except that if it came they would have wheelbarrowsful of money, but the money would be almost worthless and prices of goods would be quoted in astonishing figures.

The average American pictures himself in inflation as trundling billion dollar bills around to pay three of four million dollars for a skimpy lunch.

Now, he feels, he has been saved from any possibility of such an exaggerated situation, and, in addition, enjoys a prospect of stable pay and prices for the duration.

Very little is heard in the street about the President's stand on wages. Economists have emphasized that while actual, rigid orders will be placed on prices, only recommendations will apply to the fixing of wages. Most people appear to have taken the President's remarks about those who work for wages as well as the general gist of the speech, to mean that their wages would be pegged.

More Controls

When the opposite view is explained to them they remark that more exacting controls will probably follow later.

One man remarked, "I'm glad to hear that wages aren't fixed by law. You know, you read about these war industry workers getting all that pay, and all that overtime, and you read that wages have gone up generally, but there are a lot of fellows like myself, who work for the City, or work for some business, and our wages haven't gone up any 15 per cent, as the cost of living has. We are still losers on the deal. If they are going to fix the cost of living 15 per cent higher than it was, they should allow some way for our wages to keep pace. If not, we will have that burden in addition to all the taxes they figure on aiming at the little man."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Sayre Soon to Open Office Far From Tunnel on Corregidor

By Walter Robb
Former Manila Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, closed his office in Manila Christmas Eve and reopened it in a tunnel on Corregidor on Christmas Day.

After two months he again closed shop temporarily, and now, with Mrs. Sayre and certain members of his staff, he will soon reopen his office in Washington—10,000 miles from the handsome and useful edifice the American people built on a spacious site overlooking Dewey Boulevard in Manila.

The site for this building was chosen by Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the United States Supreme Court, when he was the first United States High Commissioner to the Philippines. Filling in the site from Manila Bay and constructing the building progressed under the second of the commissioners, Paul V. McNutt, now Federal Security Administrator; and shortly after Mr. Sayre took over the job, the building and the commissioner's summer place at Baguio were ready for occupancy.

Japanese "Inherit" It All

The American people put about $1,000,000 into these buildings, in which the Japanese invaders of the Philippines have now established themselves.

It was, of course, the imminence of the arrival of the new Japanese tenants that induced Commissioner Sayre's departure from such comfort and dignity to the safety of Corregidor. It is to assist in getting the Japanese out of the property, and out of the Philippines, and soundly defeated in the Pacific, that the commissioner has gone to Washington.

However, of the reduced technical staff he would have brought on to Washington, one, at his own request, remained at Corregidor.

Young Robert J. Huffcut bade the Commissioner goodbye and stayed "on the rock." He had been Mr. Sayre's secretary. He became one of General MacArthur's lieutenants. Mr. Huffcut decided it was high time men like him did a bit of fighting. Others on the staff were fired by the same thought, but had to go along to Washington because they were indispensable to the Commissioner.

Some of the staff, both Americans and Filipinos, remained in Manila and are now interned there. Reports from the Philippine Capital indicate that all the Americans are confined in a house large enough for them and their families to survive in, under crowded discomfort, and that they are shepherded by Dr. Claude A. Buss, Mr. Sayre's executive assistant. Dr. Buss is a Californian who recently wrote a book on the problems of the Pacific. He should have a great deal more to write when the ordeal at Manila is over.

Those Who Remained

Dr. Buss will take his semi-incarceration gayly: that is his nature, and he volunteered for the job. Seniors among his associates who remained at Manila are Charles W. Franks, the Commissioner's chief statistician, and Mrs. Franks, and Erwin C. Ross, the passport expert, whose family is safe in the United States.

The little community is not without funds; it has pesos that apparently can be exchanged for Japanese military currency.

Commissioner Sayre's two months at Corregidor were not idle ones. There was work for all. The best interests of America and Americans were to be safeguarded to the utmost possible. The interests of Filipinos were also not to be neglected.

Commissioner Sayre is likely to arrange his office at Washington in the Interior Department, where Philippine affairs are now administered instead of, as formerly, at the War Department.

The Philippine Government itself is, of course, no longer in the Philippines. President Manuel Quezon and members of his Cabinet are in Australia and will soon be coming on to Washington. They can do little in Australia beyond promotion of good will between that land and theirs. In Washington there will be executives to be met and Congress to be dealt with. Gen. Basilio Valdes, who commanded the Philippine Army that stood with American troops against the Japanese on Bataan for 90 days, is by earlier profession a doctor. If any member of the Quezon group should stay behind in Australia, it might be he.

Plans for Assistance

An important work of the Commissioner's office in Washington will be to try to establish means of assisting American civilians interned in the Philippines, particularly the large number held at Manila. Heretofore, efforts in this direction proved futile. Nevertheless, every means of alleviating the lot of these prisoners must be tried. An evacuation might be arranged, or even an interchange of nationals, despite their civilian status, betwen America and Japan.

Members of the Commissioner's staff who came away from Corregidor with him are taking only a few days' leave to see their families before rejoining the Commissioner.

One of the things the Commissioner will seek to do will be to put a law through Congress providing indemnification to Americans in the Philippines for loss of property due to the enemy's occupation of the Philippines, as distinguished from loss or suspension of income. Everything in the "scorched earth" category comes into this: tank installations dynamited, factories fired by the enemy, or ahead of the enemy, homes burned, mine power-plants destroyed.

Then, after the war, what of the Philippines' economic future? What of American national honor there? Most of the old idealists, now interned, the teachers, the constabulary officers of early years, the executive assistants, who remain the bone and sinew of the American civilian community in the Philippines, probably will have to be replaced. In what manner will Mr. Sayre propose to do it, or in what manner should he be permitted to do it?

Such, in summary, will be a few of the preoccupations of Commissioner Sayre and his men at Washington.

Hero of World War No. 1 Registers Again

Associated Press

An Old Scene in a New Era

Sergeant Alvin C. York, left, hero of the last World War, registered at Wolf River, Tenn., on April 27 under Selective Service Law. He was registered at the same table in the country store where he registered in 1917, and by the same man, R. C. Pile, right.

York Wants to Train Mountaineer Battalion

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 30 (AP)—Sergeant Alvin C. York, Tennessee's outstanding hero of the last World War, announced April 28 he would ask the War Department to accept his services as commander of a battalion of Selective Service men rejected for military duty because of illiteracy.

Walking into State Selective Service headquarters the mountaineer who on April 27 signed up in the Nation's fourth Selective Service registration at his Wolf River home made known his intentions to volunteer his services.

"Give me some of these Kentucky and Tennessee riflemen that the Army says are illiterate," he said to Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Frazier, State Selective Service Director. "I want a battalion of them. They are crack shots. They are the best soldiers in the world."

General Frazier, who said that more than 5,000 Tennesseans had been rejected for illiteracy, asserted that he would transmit Sergeant York's request for service to the War Department.

The mountaineer who won the Nation's plaudits and the Congressional Medal of Honor for capturing 132 Germans in the last war, said he had been "bothered for some time by the problem of what to do with men rejected" because of illiteracy.

"I'm not sure I agree with the idea that a man must have four years schooling or its equal to be a soldier, and I'd like to take a battalion of these boys and train them for combat duty," said Sergeant York, who is Chairman of the Fentress County Draft Board.

"They are crack shots," he said. "They know how to handle themselves and they can endure hardship. They are the best soldiers in the world."

In registering April 27 for possible military service, Sergeant York said "if they want me for active duty, I'm ready to go." He registered in June, 1917, as a conscientious objector, but later agreed to accept military service.

Coke Oven Employees Return To Work at Bethlehem Steel

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 30 (AP)—A two-day walkout of C. I. O. coke oven employees ended with their return to work at the Bethlehem Steel Company's big plant here today, following an arrangement calling for swift action by the War Labor Board on their demands for a wage increase.

The strikers unanimously approved the settlement last night at a mass meeting which followed a conference between the company and union, brought about by Harry E. Roulfs, labor consultant for the War Production Board.

Mr. Roulfs and James B. Gent, sub-regional director of the union, said in a joint statement the wage dispute would be referred to the War Labor Board "with priority over all other cases for an immediate decision."

"Tired of Waiting"

The coke oven workers are demanding a 12½ cents an hour increase in wages ranging upward from 72½ cents an hour. They said they tried for 11 months to get the increase and were "tired of waiting." Mr. Gent claimed other steel companies were paying 10 to 20 cents an hour more for similar work.

The S.W.O.C. reported the strike threw out of work yesterday 6,000 of the plant's 15,500 employees, but the company put the number at 1,200. Actual strikers were estimated by the union at 700 and by the company at 290.

The walkout had cut off the supply of by-product gas and coke to rolling mills and blast furnaces. Sidney D. Evans, company official, said the shutdown caused an "irreplaceable loss" of 3,000 tons of steel ingots in the blast furnaces. He said the men were returning at the same rate of pay but without loss of seniority, with the "whole question of wages" to go before the labor board.

Other labor developments:

New York: An increase to a 40-cents-per-hour minimum wage level for some 64,000 employees of Trunkline and Shortline Railroads was recommended by a joint wage committee operating under the auspices of the U. S. Labor Department Wage and Hour Division.

Public Hearing

The minimum for Trunkline workers now is 36 cents an hour and for Shortline workers, 33 cents. These wage levels went into effect March 1, 1941, in accordance with an order issued by the administrator on recommendation of a previous committee. Prior to that time the minimum wage level was 30 cents.

The new recommendation will be sent to the administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, L. Metcalfe Walling. He will call a public hearing, and then issue a minimum wage order.

Los Angeles—Three C. I. O. officials wired President Roosevelt their pledge to support his seven-point war program.

Harry Bridges, Regional Director; Philip Connelly, State President, and Mervyn Rathbone, State Secretary-Treasurer, wired the President they were sure labor on the Pacific Coast "clearly understands and thoroughly agrees with your seven-point offense against Hitler on the home front."

They said they found nothing in the President's program they could not support and that they believed it offered "a progressive and democratic" method of protecting the interests of the people.

Car Savings Urged On U. S. Agencies

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked heads of governmental departments and agencies yesterday to take the lead in saving tires, gasoline and cars by working out a program to reduce the number of automobiles needed to take employees to and from work, and suggested that similar steps be taken by State and local governments.

He sent a letter to agency heads declaring it was "imperative" to extend for as long as possible the period in which private transportation can be counted on to get factory and office workers to their jobs and return them home. He said the transportation problem in Washington was no exception to that in many other communities.

He sent copies to the Council of State Governments, the American Municipal Association and the United States Conference of Mayors, urging that they sponsor similar programs in State and local governments.

From the chiefs of Federal agencies, the President requested a report at the end of 30 days on the effectiveness of steps which have been taken.

All-Legion Vote on War's Men

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30 (AP)—The American Legion's Constitution and By-Laws Committee planned to recommend today that the question of letting veterans of the current war join the Legion be put up to the membership.

Chairman Harry Benoit of Twin Falls, Idaho, said the group's report to the National Executive Committee, meeting today and tomorrow, proposed "the whole thing be submitted to the Legion membership so that every department can act on it in its convention before the national convention in September."

He said that before soldiers and sailors of this war could be admitted to the Legion, the convention would have to amend the Constitution and congress the Legion charter.

His committee drew up a proposed constitutional provision reading, "This Constitution shall be amended to conform with any amendment made by congress to the charter."

The Legion's National Americanism Commission was told by Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama yesterday that with "the possible exception of Communist propaganda," Japanese propaganda was the most effective in its sphere of any encountered by the House committee investigating un-American activities.

"Japanese propaganda is well financed and shrewdly directed," the Vice-Chairman of the House committee said.

The best weapon against propaganda, he said, is ceaseless publicity. Another is "careful nonpolitical prosecution where necessary."

Representative Starnes said open hearings on Japanese activities, planned by the Dies Committee last August and September but cancelled to avoid offending Japan, might have made this nation more alert "but unquestionably would have hastened the war."

"And after all we were the people who were playing for time."

Twice the Buoyancy Of Cork in This Raft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—A new life raft made of newly discovered cellular rubber which will hold 30 persons and has twice the buoyancy of cork was disclosed here by the United States Rubber Company.

Because of the extreme lightness of the cellular rubber—composed of millions of small cells filled with nitrogen gas—the raft can be thrown overboard in a torpedo sinking when there is not time to launch a regular lifeboat or raft.

The new form of hard cellular rubber is also being used as insulation under decks of mosquito type torpedo boats, and the soft material in life jackets for the United States Engineers. Also a fire resistant, hard cellular rubber is being used as supports of self-sealing gas tanks in airplanes.

It has structural strength, is a non-conductor of heat, will not absorb moisture and is resistant to rot, acids, and termites. It can be cut by a band or power saw or planed like wood, and can be manufactured in a soft or hard form or in soft synthetic where oil is present. An important use after the war will be in wall boards for building.

Charm Technique

ALTON, Ill., April 30 (AP)—Beauty is the latest thing in union organizing. It's a charming technique.

Both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. are using it in conducting campaigns for members among the 8,000 production employees of the Western Cartridge Company.

The C. I. O. has a "Powder Puff Brigade" of 15 attractive girls, trim in slacks, who are assisting in the organization drive. The A. F. of L. has a bevy of "Glamour Girls" to compete for the attention of the plant workers.

The rival girl groups each go into action about once a week, taking stations at the plant gates to pass out leaflets and membership cards.

Society of Friends Helps Coast Evacuees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 30—The American Friends Service Committee, representing the Society of Friends in the fields of social action, is busy on the West Coast working among Japanese who have been evacuated from vital defense areas. Believing that democracy should be practiced while the American nation is fighting for it, the Committee is working to re-establish these Japanese evacuees to a new way of living and of earning their daily bread.

Thus, on the 25th anniversary of the American Friends Service Committee, resources and trained workers have been assigned to this problem. Coincident with the announcement it was recalled that during this quarter century Friends' work has been carried into all parts of the world wherever there was suffering humanity.

The Committee began in 1917, when Friends became more than ever conscious that spiritual values were endangered by World War I. It enlisted the youth of the Society of Friends and others anxious to make a constructive and nonmilitary contribution to the world through relief and construction activities in the devastated regions of France. During the peak of this work, 600 men and women, English and American, repaired houses and built thousands of new cottages. Peasants returning to their ravaged farms were provided with clothing, furniture, livestock and seeds to begin life again; hundreds of refugee children were housed, nourished and cared for.

Widespread Support

The imagination of the world was caught by this effort, so impartial in a world violently partisan. The work was aided by the American Red Cross, and people of every religion and political opinion gave money and goods to the Friends. The American Committee alone received in its first 10 years more than $12,000,000 in cash and much more than that amount in clothing, food, seeds and other goods. It gave reality to the Friends' challenge that the alternative to war is not inactivity or cowardice, but irresistible and constructive good will.

From France the work of the American Friends Service Committee spread across the European continent. In the years following 1917 countless Russian, Polish and Serbian peasants were saved from starvation. Seeds, tools, sheep, horses, food and clothing were given the people of entire provinces in an effort to restore the scorched countrysides. In Poland, 25,000 families were re-established in homes and work.

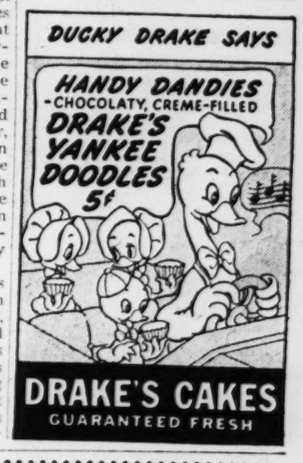
After the armistice, the Friends Committee went to the aid of the starving people of Germany. A delegation went to Germany and Austria to view the situation. The Committee bought cows and milk for Austria and became the largest milk distributor in Vienna. Carefully organized, the German child-feeding programs served more than a million children daily.

Additional Succor

Later permanent centers to promote international goodwill were established throughtout Europe and the Orient. In times of oppression men and women naturally turned to the centers for help. Claims of persecuted minorities were presented to government officials and conditions in conquered nations investigated. During the civil war in Spain, the Committee worked on both sides of the conflict, distributing food, clothing and medical supplies. After the war, similar services were set up in the south of France to continue aid to the thousands of Spanish refugees who had crossed the border. These same workers then took up relief work for the impoverished French when they needed help.

American and English friends have combined their efforts in England and in China. In England, large-scale services are rendered in air raid shelters, rest centers for homeless and in rural hostels for evacuated children. During the summer of 1941 a contingent of 50 men trained by the Friends Ambulance Unit left England for West China to aid in civilian relief there. Another joint undertaking with the English has been the Children's Receiving Home in Shanghai. The Japanese occupation of Shanghai has cut off communications with the Friends staff there and the fate of the work is unknown.

America comes in for its share of the work of the Committee as well. As early as 1922, the Service Committee started to feed children of unemployed coal miners in the bituminous coal fields. This work at length grew into major proportions, and from it three sections of the Committee took form. Techniques and projects vary, but the challenge of social reconciliation is the motivating force of each.



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A Message to Men Whose *Net* Income Has Shrunk

Roger Kent enjoys the singular distinction of being a moderate price clothier with a large upper-bracket clientele. These men, many of them socially and commercially prominent, became our customers not through necessity, but of choice. They recognized that our level of taste and fashion was on a plane previously associated only with costly clothing. They found our standard of value unusually high. Now that it has become necessary for so many of us to economize, we suggest that you visit a Roger Kent shop before you buy your next suit or coat for the same practical and esthetic reasons.

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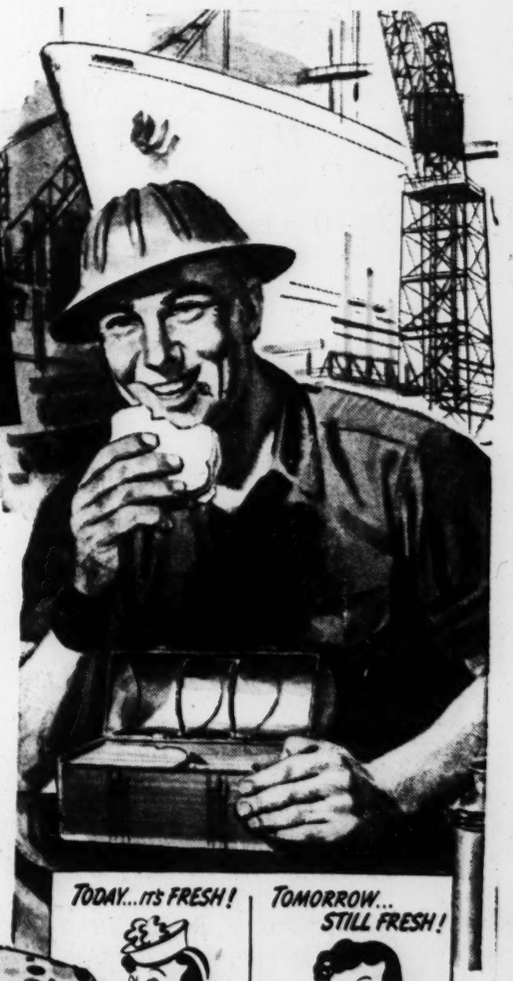

Because it's Slo-Baked for Lasting Freshness

Baked 13% Longer Than Many Ordinary Kinds—Wins Bread Comparison Tests 9 to 1

IF you want bread fresh when you buy it... fresh when you eat it... and still fresh next day for table or lunch box—then ask your grocer for *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread.

Today at the store feel it—it's fresh! Tomorrow at home feel it—it's still fresh! Not dry or rough. Not stale or tasteless. But still perfect for table or sandwiches. Because fresh in flavor.

That's why women by the thousands are now buying this *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread. Because this is the bread made to stay fresh longer.

It's Slo-Baked

Secret of *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread is slo-baking. Baked 13% longer than many ordinary kinds for lasting freshness. Note the difference.

For this is a bread that you can tell is tender and moist. And stays that way amazingly long. Look at the texture so lacy white. And smell the aroma of sun-ripened wheat magically transformed by slo-baking. Then taste it to prove how good it is. Chances are you'll prefer it 9 to 1.

In blind comparison tests made in different sections of the country by over 600,000 women to date, *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread has been chosen the "one best bread" 9 to 1—best for fresh flavor, aroma and texture.

Now there is no reason why you can't afford to have the best. So go to your grocer without further delay and get a loaf of this *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread right away. And see for yourself how fresh it is... how wonderfully fresh it keeps. Do as thousands of women now do—buy *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread today. You'll be glad you did!

Continental Baking Company, Inc.

Now everybody can afford the best
TODAY GET DOUBLY FRESH WONDER BREAD

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Women's City Club Hears Talk on Peace

"Human welfare cannot be assured merely by efficient economic organization," said Vera Micheles Dean, Director of the Foreign Policy Association, who spoke last evening before an attentive audience at the Women's City Club of Boston on "The Western Hemisphere Faces the Future."

"Man does not live by bread alone," she added. "He must also live under conditions that will assure the dignity, integrity, and liberty of the individual," and she went on to utter a fervent plea for world-wide wisdom in planning a workable peace.

Even Germany must not be left out of such planning, Mrs. Dean asserted. On the contrary, she believes that we must try to establish international control of Germany and of Europe as a whole during a transition period following the war. This period, she said, would constitute a time for feeding, clothing, and providing medical aid for millions of men, women, and children, including the Germans, who for years have been suffering great hardships and privations.

Plan Conference

"Only when this transition period has brought some degree of order and stability to Germany and Europe as a whole," said Mrs. Dean, "will it be advisable to hold a peace conference, at which long-term territorial and economic problems could be discussed in an atmosphere free of war-fever and hatred."

She warned that we must not expect miracles from the peace-makers, since conflict between good and evil is inherent in the nature of human life and it is not to be expected that conflict will disappear once and for all with the solution of the present world conflict. "But our task," said Mrs. Dean, "is to see to it that conflicts are settled by other means than a resort to war."

A new philosophy of relations between men and nations based on concern not for what we can get but for what we can share with each other of resources and energies for the tasks of reconstruction—this Mrs. Dean saw as the thing we need most of all today. "Once we have learned to work together in liberty and brotherhood," she declared, "we shall not merely win the war; we shall also win the peace."

No Inspections

She pointed out that the United States and Britain have no idea of imposing their political institutions on the rest of the world once the war is won: their desire, rather, is to learn how to adapt these institutions to the social and economic conditions of a new world run on mass-production lines.

She predicted that the peace settlement of the future will be concerned not so much with boundaries and political formulas or even markets, colonies, and raw materials, as with problems of human welfare. Human welfare she termed the heretofore forgotten element in the international equation, but said this one consideration marked the fundamental difference between Hitler's "new order" and the new order envisaged by the United Nations.

Hitler's new order, she declared, is based on two concepts totally unacceptable to other peoples and is thus doomed to eventual failure. The two concepts were that of a German "master-race" and the belief that all human beings are either corrupt or corruptible—that they can be threatened, or bribed, or bought, or coerced into collaborating with their conquerors.

Great Influence

Mrs. Dean warned that Russia will unquestionably have great influence over the peace settlement if she defeats Germany. "This," she said, "will be due not to the influence of Communist propaganda, but to the fact that Russia will have demonstrated it had the courage and the ability to resist Germany."

To those who fear Communism out of Russia more than they do Nazism out of Germany, Mrs. Dean said, "If we do not like the Russian system, that is all the more reason for formulating a post-war program in democratic terms that could enlist the support both of Russia and of the conquered peoples."

"As a matter of fact," she added, "by the time the war is over, it is probable that changes within Russia and within the other United Nations will have brought us all closer together than any of us could have anticipated in 1939."

Seven Points

Mrs. Dean concluded by proposing seven major points for post-war reconstruction:

1. The liberation of all peoples from dictatorship.
2. Rejection of any claim to territorial aggrandizement, and the postponement of territorial questions until after total victory.
3. Political independence for all peoples.
4. Collaboration by all, with any state that acts as a responsiole member of the world community.
5. Pooling of capital, labor, managerial skill, and inventive genius of all peoples for the common human welfare.
6. Maintenance of economic and financial controls after the close of hostilities, long enough to permit conversion of industry, commerce, and agriculture to a peacetime basis.
7. Expression of the profound conviction that isolation and neutrality are no longer practicable for any nation.

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Listen to the Sealtest Program with Rudy Vallee—WNAC, Thursday, 10 P. M.

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Boston Alpha Phi Plans Luncheon For Saturday

An annual May luncheon is being planned by the Boston Alumnae Chapter of Alpha Phi and the seniors of Eta Chapter of the sorority at Boston University, for May 2 at the Pioneer, Stuart Street, Boston.

Mrs. Edward M. Cox of Milton, widely known for her work in consumer education and information, and director of the Consumers' Institute of Massachusetts, will be the guest speaker. Mrs. Cox has been recognized by Washington as an outstanding authority in this field, and since her original appointment seven years ago she has been active on the radio and in giving classes and group talks on the subject of consumer education.

The President of the Boston Alumnae Chapter, Mrs. Ruth Hart Badger of Milton, will preside. Mrs. Bernard J. Pond of Boston is in charge of the luncheon arrangements.

Those graduating this June in Eta Chapter at Boston University and to be honored at this luncheon include the Misses Cynthia Stanley of Melrose, chapter President, who was recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa; Merrilie Mather of Belmont, also elected to Phi Beta Kappa; Martha Stoddard of Cambridge; Cynthia Price of Harvard, chosen last fall as Gamma Delta Girl—typical college co-ed—by her classmates; Louise Lepry of Providence, R. I.; Alice Cornell, also Providence and possessor of the All-University Scarlet Key for distinction in extra-curricular activities; and Ruth Fill of Boston.

'Daughters' Meet At Vendome May 13

The Annual Luncheon of the Daughters of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be held Wednesday, May 13, at 1 o'clock at the Hotel Vendome, Boston.

Preceding the luncheon, there will be a reception to the national officers of the organization and to invited guests. Founder and Honorary President of the Society is Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison. Massachusetts State President is Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman.

There will be a council meeting at 11:30 a. m., but the luncheon is open to guests. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. E. Samuel Dudley, 448 Park Drive, Boston, before May 11, it is announced.

Maine Jail Machines Of 1875 Add to Scrap

PORTLAND, Maine, April 30 (AP)—Five tons of old machinery which prisoners in the county jail formerly used to make leather heels while working out their sentences were added today to the flow of scrap metal for war industries. The machinery, installed in the Cumberland County Jail Workhouse in 1875, had not been used for about 30 years. The county will get more than $10 a ton for the metal, sale of which was negotiated by the Maine Salvage Committee.

By a Staff Photographer

Off to Midwest D. A. R. Convention

Members of the Council of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, left Boston yesterday for Chicago where they will attend preliminary meetings before the national convention opening Monday. Here are shown (left to right): Mrs. Frank L. Nason of Scituate, former Registrar General; Mrs. Frederick G. Smith of Somerville, Massachusetts State Regent, and Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins of Lisbon, N. H., a Vice-President General of the National Society.

N. H. Daughters Meet in Boston

New Hampshire's Daughters will hold their final meeting of the season Saturday at the Hotel Vendome, Boston. There will be luncheon in the Solarium at 12:30, followed by a business meeting and election of officers, with Mrs. Walter E. Jewett, presiding.

There will be music by "Bill" Elliott, the Singing Cop, accompanied by Mrs. Stanley Dolley.

Luncheon arrangements are in the hands of Mrs. Amasa Harrington.

Friends and Co-Workers Pay Tribute to Boston Educator

More than 300 friends and co-workers turned out yesterday to pay tribute to Charles M. Lamprey, Director of the Boston Model School, at a gathering held in his honor at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum on the occasion of his retirement in June.

Well known in Boston and New England for his many contributions in the educational field, Mr. Lamprey has been Director of the Boston Model School since 1908.

One of the outstanding contributions of the teachers and Mr. Lamprey of the Model School over the 34 years has been in the field of nature study. Through walks in the Fenway, the introduction terrariums and aquariums in the school rooms, bulb planting and garden work, lessons on soil, metamorphosis and a wide variety of other topics, there has been created, especially in the first six grades, an attitude towards the whole world of outdoor life that must be regarded as having deep and lasting influence on the minds of children.

Purdy

Charles M. Lamprey

Director of the Boston Model School, who is retiring in June.

Appropriate Setting

The setting for yesterday's gathering was appropriate, since it has been Mr. Lamprey's custom for many years to take his classes to the Museum to develop their appreciation of its treasures.

Frederick S. Whelton, Sub-Master of the Model School, acted as master of ceremonies and presented the speakers of the afternoon. Dr. Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent, Boston Public Schools, Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, Assistant Superintendent Emeritus, Boston Public School, and Dr. William H. J. Kennedy, President, the Teachers College of the City of Boston, all paid tribute to Mr. Lamprey for his countless contributions to the field of education. Mr. Kennedy presented Mr. Lamprey with a camera fully equipped for outdoor and indoor photographic work.

At the same time Mr. Lamprey was Director of the Model School, he held the position of Head of Department, History and History of Education in the recognized Boston Normal School.

In addition to teaching Methods in History and the History of Education to seniors in the Normal School, he acted as Principal of the Maryin School and developed a unique plan of Observation and Participation under which all freshman students have been introduced to the science and art of teaching for the past 34 years.

The basic principles of this plan for the preliminary training of teachers constitute a piece of creative educational work of the highest order.

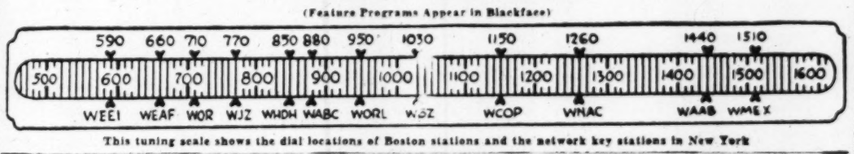
Boston Card System

One of Mr. Lamprey's best contributions to the country's school system was the Boston Card System for records of pupil personnel. This system was adopted by the Boston School Committee in 1910 and within a few years it was indorsed by the National Educational Association and by the Bureau of Education.

The Boston Plan for Teaching Spelling was the second comprehensive piece of work accomplished and established by Mr. Lamprey as a part of the Public School System. Many principals and teachers have contributed to this undertaking, and the Word List, Spelling List and Finding List have been revised and improved under Mr. Lamprey's direction during the past two years.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents";	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents";	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Tigers baseball game	Barry Wood, songs
3:30 News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
3:45 Jobs for Victory	"15 Minutes from Broadway"	"Right to Happiness"	Tigers baseball game	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:00 Landt Trio, songs	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:15 Studio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Tigers baseball game	Bea Wain, songs
4:30 "Holland Relief"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Glen Gray's Orchestra
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:00 Musical Camera	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee	Tony Martin, songs
5:15 Musical Camera	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Bob Chester's Orchestra
5:30 Songs News	Transcribed music	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, Songs	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 News comment	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Baseball Scores; Music
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, News	American Legion; Talks	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	FM Reporter; News
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Back to Old Virginny"
7:45 drama; sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	Sports	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Death Valley Days'	"Tin Types"; Joe Rines'	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	Jose Domingues' Orch.
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Or.; Vocalists	Brice; guests; orchestra	"For Your Information"	"Violin Favorites"
8:30 People's Platform:	'Sur Les Boulevards'; or,	The Aldrich Family;	Dance orchestra	Jerome Kern's Melodies
8:45 Din'r Forum; News	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch		Negro Spirituals
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	America's Town Meeting: "The Role of Criticism	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Jerry	Frank Singiser, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:15 "Big Town";	in Wartime"	Lester; Music Maids;	News Service	Classical Album
9:30 "Big Town"; sketch	Moderator:	guests; orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 "Big Town"	America's Town Meeting		Miss Meade's Children	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Meet the Band	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 "First Line"; de-	Attuck's Chorus	Barrymore; guests	"Small Business Bill"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 fense program	Morgan Beatty, News	War Stamp Drive; Va-	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	riety Show	Dance orchestra	Andre Kostelanetz' Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Dramatic sketch
11:15 Francis B. Sayre	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Dramatic sketch
11:30 Weather; Master	Music You Want	"Music in the Moon-	"Tropical Serenade"; Bob	Day's End; music
11:45 Works of Music	Music You Want	light"; orch.; vocalists	Stanley's Orch.; Tenor	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	Songs; Music	News Service	
7:45 News; War summary	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00 News of the World	World News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie"; News	"Morning Watch"; talk	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45 Carl Moore: News	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	D. McIntyre's Hawaiians
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n MeM'll'n	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Songs in the Wind	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Songs in the Wind	"Breakfast Club"	Singing Strings	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 "Thus We Live"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Valiant Lady; sk.	"Millwheel"; music	"Bess Johnson"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15 American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Help Mate"; drama	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Food Fair"	Chaplain Jim, U. S. A.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Victory at Home	"Second Husband"; sk.	"The Bartons"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	"The Esquires"
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons";	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News Conf.; orchestra	Christian Science Prgm.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"; sk	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	War Bonds; Kaleidoscope	Defense; Agriculture News	"The Town Crier"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	"The Morning News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	Veterans Foreign Wars
1:15 Serial drama	Mildred Carlson, talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Veterans Foreign Wars	Veterans Foreign Wars
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	N. E. Agricultural News,	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Music Styled for You"	Veterans Foreign Wars
1:45 "Road of Life"	News	Cedric Foster, News	Salute to South America	Leoni Vanni, soprano
2:00 Serial drama	Music Appreciation Hour:	"Light of the World"	Treasures in Melody	Victory Program
2:15 Serial drama	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Dance Music; News	Victory Program
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Music Appreciation Hour:	Guiding Light	Sports Comments	Jean Harper, songs
2:45 "The Goldbergs"	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"Betty Crocker"; sketch	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	National League of Women	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Cab Calloway's Orch.
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	en Voters; Speakers	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Browns baseball game	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
3:30 News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Buddy Clark, songs
3:45 Book Campaign	Award to Mrs. Roosevelt	"Right to Happiness"	Browns baseball game	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:00 Navy Relief Pgm.	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:15 Roll Call of the	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Browns baseball game	Kate Smith, songs
4:30 Nations	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:45 Press News	Melody Interval; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Browns baseball game	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:00 Musical Camera	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Bing Crosby, songs
5:15 Musical Camera	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
5:30 Songs; Orchestra	"Superman"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Baseball Scores; Music
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier"; talk
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ontario Show"; Luigi	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr. News	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Romanelli's Or.; songs	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	FM Reporter; news
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?"	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Phil Regan, songs
7:45 Bob Hawk, orch	Grand Central Station	Baritone and organ	dramatic sketch	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Your War"	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Jose Domingues' Orch.
8:15 "Good Morning, U.	"Your War"	Graham; orchestra	West Va. Band Festival	Tony Martin, songs
8:30 S. A."; guests; or-	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information, Please!"	Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater
8:45 chestra; E. Davis	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	Men"; orch.; chorus	Lyric, m. e.
9:00 "Playhouse"; with	March of Time	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Frank Singiser, News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	March of Time	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	Classical Album
9:30 First Nighter; B.	Attuck's Chorus	Party; Louise Massey;	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	Network pgm.; Songs	Singing Westerners; or	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Party Line"; variety	"People Are Funny";	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15 Hon. W. E. Disney	Roll Call of the Nations	quiz show; guests	Dance orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 "A World at War"	Roll Call of the Nations	"The Night of May 1";	Roll Call of the Nations	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	variety program	Roll Call of the Nations	Lucky Millander's Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Siegfried Wagener, news	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Arturo Arturo's Orch.	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Or.; Master	Music You Want	Reflections in Rhythm;	Kentucky Colonels Din-	Day's End; music
11:45 Works of Music	Music You Want	orchestra; vocalists	ner; speeches	Day's End; News

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Friday, May 1

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs

For Friday, May 1

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04 mc, 11.79mc and 15.28mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

8:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—News from Brazil and Brazilian Program (Portuguese.)
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WBOS, 11.83mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:15 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home (Pacific War Time.) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Melbourne—9:35 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—BBC Theater Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Popular Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.1mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—Fifteen Minutes from Broadway.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Sweet and Low.
5:30 p. m.—Allen Roth Symphony of Melody.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p. m.—Quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W2XB Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox - Detroit Tigers Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—For Your Information.
8:45 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Starr Hunt from Mexico City.
9:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:15 p. m.—Hal Saunders' Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
10:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks"; J. B. Priestley.
11:30 p. m.—"Tropical Serenade"; Bob Stanley's Orchestra; tenor. Dance Orchestra.

Connecticut Farms Facing Help Shortage

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30—A shortage of 3,000 farm hands in Connecticut was estimated this week on the basis of registrations secured by the United States Employment Service. Only the use of migratory labor, declared the Chairman of the Agricultural Defense Labor Committee, will insure the harvesting of this summer's crops.

Ralph C. Lasbury, Jr., called the importation of farm labor the "only solution that is left." Efforts to recruit enough high school boys and women to do farm work have fallen short of the goal.

With more than 5,000 seasonal workers needed, largely for the tobacco harvest in the Connecticut Valley, only about 2,000 have been enrolled, most of them boys. Registration of women is still going on, but Mr. Lasbury apparently had no hope that it would fill the gap. "Migratory labor," as understood in this section, means Negro workers from the southern states. The Farm Security Administration has promised to set up two large labor camps for Negro workers.

Minimum Wage

Elsewhere on the labor front there were developments this week. State Labor Commissioner C. J. Danaher set a $16 minimum weekly wage for 60,000 full-time retail store employees, over the protest of various employers.

Commissioner Danaher declared that the $16 a week wage for store clerks was only a beginning. "We intend to make the traffic pay all it can bear," he said. The protests came from many retail merchants.

The head of the United States Employment Service in the State, Major Leonard J. Maloney, scolded municipal authorities for failing to set up child care centers so that mothers of young children can take jobs in factories.

Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti ruled, in response to a request from the War Production Board, that the manpower in Connecticut prisons and reformatories can be used for production of war materials.

State Hospital

Reflecting the general shortage of labor is the situation at the Fairfield State Hospital where four attendants were sentenced for fatally beating an insane patient.

Both Judge Edwin C. Dickenson, who pronounced the sentence, and State's Attorney Lorin W. Willis, who conducted the prosecution, agreed that part of the blame lay with the State Government because of the small wages paid to hospital staff members.

"In paying these attendants $48 a month plus board and room the State can hardly expect to get a much better personnel than they have obtained," said Mr. Willis.

Civilian Defense

Connecticut's civilian defense organization went into action when the order came to black out or dim all lights along the shore that would be visible from the Sound. Auxiliary police and air-raid wardens assisted the regular police in carrying out the order. Motor traffic on U. S. Highway No. 1, which is close to the shore at many points, was either detoured to other roads or cut down to 20 miles an hour with dimmed lights. The Merritt Parkway carried trucks for the first time, and will continue to do so as long as the blackout order is in effect.

Automatic Lights

Two Yale engineers said they had developed a device that would automatically extinguish the lights in any given area in an air raid. The mechanism controlling the lights would be operated by a radio signal. When the radio station went off the air and the signal ceased the lights would be shut off also.

Farmerette Unit Planned in Maine On a 'Trial' Basis

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 30 (AP)—The Agriculture Department has paved the way, by getting an approval on the administrative expense, for organization of a "trial unit" for farmerettes this year.

The $2,500 involved was part of $43,200 which the Governor and Council transferred from general funds to the emergency war fund for use in the State's campaign to combat the farm labor shortage and otherwise promote greater food production.

Details of the farmerette plan were not announced. Agriculture officials said, however, that while laborers probably would not be generally needed this year, the trial unit would be formed to provide information and experience for the much more extensive organization of women anticipated necessary in 1943.

Maple Sirup Increasing

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 30 (AP)—The Maine Agriculture Department's inspection division said yesterday that a "substantial increase" in maple sirup production was expected this year, due to extra efforts by farmers to alleviate the sugar shortage.

Dimout Belt Three Miles Wide Along North Atlantic Coast Held Imminent

N. E. Officials And Military Officers Meet

A dimout belt extending from Quoddy, Maine, to Long Island Sound, to a depth in some sections of three miles, was believed here to be imminent today following a conference between cilivian defense officials of the six New England States and military authorities in the area.

Although no official statement regarding the plan was forthcoming, it was learned in an informed quarter that the program contemplated extinguishing of all illuminated signs, drawing of curtains in residences and office buildings, and possible dimming of street lights throughout the three-mile coastal area.

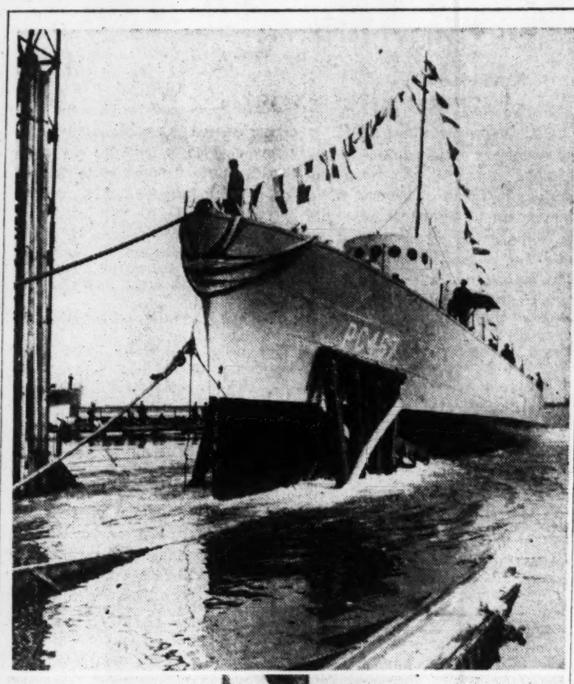
It was believed significant that the plan was being considered here simultaneously with an announcement from Secretary of War Stimson that voluntary efforts to control lighting of coastal resorts and cities has failed.

Adoption of drastic measures to blackout coastal illumination has been accepted as "almost inevitable" by military and civil defense officials as the result of persistent enemy submarine activity off the entire eastern coast.

Approach of milder weather, with an accompanying increase in U-boat action in the north Atlantic, is held by some authorities as the reason for the steps being taken by the military in New England. Chief objection to shore illumination has been that it silhouettes passing ships, making them easy targets for ocean marauders.

The Secretary of War in his Washington statement said a friend reported witnessing the destruction of a ship off the Florida coast "which was facilitated by the glare from the shore."

At a press conference earlier this week Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Corps Area (New England), said that no steps had been taken to eliminate the "big city glow" which can be seen several miles at sea under favorable conditions. Creation of a dim-out belt, such as was under consideration today, it was thought by some officials, would do much to eliminate that condition which provides an excellent beacon for enemy ships off shore.



Associated Press

Yankee Challenge to U-Boats

Top: The patrol craft PC467 as it slid into the waters of the Neponset River at Neponset, Mass., April 29. It was one of two ships to be launched at the George Lawley & Son's Shipyard where a number of these speedy submarine chasers already have been completed. Bottom: (Left to right) Miss Frances Paine, daughter of the yard's President; Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, U.S.N. (Ret.), representing the Secretary of the Navy, and Miss Barbara Hancox of Westward Ho, England. The two young women sponsored the ships while Admiral Cluverius presented the Lawley yard with the Navy "E" pennant for excellence for its fine record in essential war production.

Movie Stars To Aid War Relief Fund

Boston movie fans awaited with excited anticipation the arrival tomorrow of the Hollywood Victory Caravan with its 10-car load of "big names" from movieland.

The much-hailed Caravan will steam into Boston tomorrow morning between 10 o'clock and 12 noon to prepare for an Army and Navy relief performance tomorrow night in Boston Garden.

The train at present is expected in South Station at 11:25 a. m., but plans may be changed at the last minute to delay the arrival or to make a way station—such as Forest Hills—the point of disembarkation.

Stars on Parade

The public will be permitted to view the screen players during a half-hour parade in the early evening (probably starting at 7 p. m.) from the Hotel Statler to the Garden.

During the afternoon, strenuous efforts will be made to protect the Hollywood visitors from autograph hunters and celebrity-hungry crowds.

Aboard the luxurious 10-car special, as it arrived in Washington, D. C., yesterday morning for tonight's opening performance of a series of 12 one-night stands, were the following players: Desi Arnaz, Joan Bennett, Joan Blondell, Charles Boyer, Claudette Colbert, Jerry Colonna, Cary Grant, Charlotte Greenwood, Bert Lahr, Frances Langford, Laurel and Hardy, Groucho Marx, Frank McHugh, Ray Middleton, Pat O'Brien, Eleanor Powell, Rise Stevens, and Spencer Tracy.

Bob Hope, who is to be master of ceremonies, is expected in the Capital today by plane, as is Olivia de Havilland. Merle Oberon was en route from New York to Washington by train, and James Cagney, from Massachusetts. All four are to join the Caravan there and appear tomorrow in Boston.

Tickets Available

Some tickets to the evening show at the Garden are still available, according to the committee in charge of sales. Prices range from $1.10 to $11 (tax included). They may be purchased at the Garden, on the Boston Common, at downtown motion picture theaters, and at Filene's and Jordan Marsh.

The route of tomorrow evening's parade is as follows: Park Square to Boylston Street, Boylston to Tremont, Tremont to School, School to Washington, Washington to Dock Square and into Haymarket Square, on Haverill Street to the Garden.

Open cars bearing the stars will ride up the Garden ramp and directly into the large auditorium. Volunteer chauffeurs will be at each wheel.

Plans to include bands and marching soldiers and sailors in the parade were abandoned when its time was shifted from the early afternoon to the evening. There will simply be a heavy police escort.

Louis J. Brems, official city of Boston Director of Public Celebrations, said this morning the Army and Navy Relief Day parade, which was to be held without stars tomorrow afternoon, has now been cancelled.

Tomorrow has been named "Army and Navy Relief Day" by proclamation of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. It will not be a half holiday for the school children, as planned, because there is no longer an afternoon parade for them to see. Notices changing the previous decision were sent by the School Committee to all Boston schools late yesterday.

Exactly how the stars will get from South Station, or other points of arrival, to the Statler Hotel, was a problem bothering those making arrangements today. To have them all go at once would be to invite a huge crowd to jam the Station, and create great difficulty for the police.

Associated Press

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas A. Terry

General Terry, Commander of the New England Sector, has been transferred to New York as commander of the Second Corps Area.

General Terry Transferred To Head Second Corps Area

War Activities in New England

General Terry Transferred: Maj. Gen. Thomas Alexander Terry, since last January commanding officer of the New England Sector, has been transferred to command the Second Corps Area, with headquarters on Governor's Island, New York, it was announced at Sector Headquarters, Boston.

General Terry's new command includes New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. He will leave Boston tonight, accompanied by two aides, Maj. Leigh M. Nisbet and Maj. George R. Carey, and will assume his new duties tomorrow.

Temporary commander of the New England Sector will be Brig. Gen. Richard F. Cox, remaining senior officer, whose headquarters is Fort Banks, Winthrop, where he commands the Harbor Defense of Boston.

General Terry will succeed Maj. Gen. Irving Phillipson who has been named head of the Army Emergency Relief at Washington.

Genial General Terry came to New England in September, 1940, from California, to take command of the First Coast Artillery District. Under his able direction, the coastal defenses of New England were brought to wartime strength. Since creation of the New England Sector in January, an emergency war measure, General Terry has been the one man responsible for the protection of the vulnerable New England coast line.

For a brief period earlier this year, General Terry also was in command of the First Corps Area, prior to the designation of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles to succeed Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, who was made superintendent of West Point.

Y. D. Down Under: Members of the 26th Division from Camp Edwards, Mass., were among the American troops that landed on the French island of New Caledonia in the South Pacific, it has been learned here. The soldiers were members of Yankee Division units lopped off when the 26th was triangularized and hereby reduced in size earier this year. According to the War Department announcement, released earlier this week, the American forces landed on the strategic island located 800 miles from Australia with the full permission of the Free French officials there.

Some Jump, Hey Boss?: A master sergeant at Westover Field, Mass., has just completed the rare military accomplishment of being promoted in one jump to the rank of Major. He is Master Sergeant Leonard Court, formerly attached to National Guard Headquarters in Boston. A professional soldier of 27 years' standing, Major Court has been ordered to take a new post in the base service, Army Air Force, Washington. He served as a second lieutenant in the World War I and then enlisted as a private after his discharge, working up to rank of Master Sergeant.

Two Draft Violators Warned— Two objectors to Selective Service, one an Episcopalian minister in Charlestown, Mass., and the other a former follower of Mohandas K. Gandhi, indicated today to Assistant United States Attorney Thomas P. O'Connor their intentions of remaining adamant in their refusal to register under the draft law.

Mr. O'Connor said he had received a letter from the Rev. Walcott Cutler, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Charlestown. He also has communicated by telephone with Richard B. Gregg, of South Natick, a Boston attorney.

The Assistant United States attorney instructed both men of the legal consequences of their actions. He said, however, that he could not take any action until he had received a report from the draft board in the communities in which the men lived.

Mr. Gregg, an ardent pacifist, was a student for many years of Mohandas K. Gandhi and has lectured and written on the power of nonviolence in settling conflicts. In a written statement of his position addressed to United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon of Boston, the Natick man said in part:

"I believe that war involves the violation of most moral principles, that it changes adversely the character of those who resort to it; that it impoverishes economically and biologically all nations which use it; . . . that it will not protect or maintain our liberties, our democracy or our religion; that it will loosen the bonds of society and probably destroy our civilization."

Mr. Gregg is a member of a prominent family. His father, the Rev. James B. Gregg graduated from Harvard in the middle of the last century and his brothers include the Rev. James E. Gregg, once principal of the Hampton Institute, and Dr. Alan Gregg, director of medical study for the Rockefeller Foundation.

New Varieties of Daffodils Honor M'Arthur and Churchill

Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Winston Churchill are both being featured at the annual Daffodil Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which opens this afternoon. These are the names of two new varieties developed by Adrian Frylink, famous daffodil grower and hybridizer, of Babylon, N. Y. Both varieties are of the all-yellow, large-trumpeted type and both are a very fine, clear yellow in color.

Other prominent exhibitors at the Daffodil Show will be Mrs. Flagler Matthews, Rye, N. Y.; Mrs. R. W. Sayles, Chestnut Hill; Breck's, Boston; Mr. W. N. Craig, Weymouth; Miss Margaret B. Brigham, North Grafton; The Merrys, Newton Highlands, and the Gardeners' & Florists' Club of Boston. There are more out-of-town exhibitors than usual this year.

There seems to be more interest in the exhibitions of flower specialties this year than usual—these are covered by the various smaller shows that will be held at Horticultural Hall during the coming season. All these shows are free. The present Daffodil Show is the first of them and the next will be the Azalea Show, which will be Monday and Tuesday, May 4 and 5.

"This increased interest in the smaller shows is probably due," says Arno H. Nehrling, exhibition manager, "to the tire situation and the possibility of gasoline rationing. These factors are forcing people to stay at home more and therefore spend more time in their gardens."

Another Gen. Douglas MacArthur flower is being exhibited at this show. While it is not a daffodil, the new snapdragon of that name is a charming yellow color. This is a new development by A. A. Pembroke of Beverly, Mass. There are also some tulips being shown by W. N. Craig. These are all early varieties.

The management of the show has made a special effort to show how daffodils can be used in arrangements. There are several fine arrangements, both of daffodils alone and of daffodils with other flowers. The display of Mrs. Ruth Merry of Newton Highlands shows outstanding skill along these lines.

The Daffodil Show will be open from 2 to 9 p. m. today and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. tomorrow.

By a Staff Photographer

"Two Famous Men"

Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Winston Churchill are the names of two new varieties of daffodils on exhibition at the Daffodil Show at Horticultural Hall today and tomorrow. Laura Nash, of East Weymouth, is shown holding these new varieties which are originations of Adrian Frylink of Babylon, N. Y.

War Cramps Morgan Memorial But It's 'All for Good Cause'

Nowhere perhaps has the effect of the war been felt more keenly than in the workshops of the Morgan Memorial.

Scrap and salvage, once a major part of the Memorial's collections, is now being diverted to other channels.

Books and magazines are going to the Army.

Old clothes are being sent to Britain and contributed to war relief agencies.

This is all as it should be, however, says F. C. Moore, Assistant Superintendent and Treasurer of the organization, and they are not complaining. It's just a part of their contribution to the war effort, and they're glad to make it, he says.

The only drawback is that in some cases it means lack of employment for the handicapped people who are engaged in cleaning and repairing cast-off garments in the Morgan Memorial workshops.

Where there were formerly some 50 workers on the job, they have work now for only about 20 persons. Furniture which is turned in today, Mr. Moore says, is of a much cheaper grade than in earlier years. He attributes this to the fact that during the depression people purchased much less expensive pieces, and these are the things which have become worn out and are being turned over to the organization.

The work of the furniture repair shops continues at its usual pace, however, with many of the pieces going into Army use at barracks and other Army quarters.

Collection of salvage and scrap goes on also, the Morgan Memorial officer said, even though it is handled many times at a loss to the organization, and the materials are promptly turned over to the Government for war use.

Mayor Proclaims School Safety Day

Terming protection of "life, limb and property" the "most fundamental responsibility of government," Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today proclaimed Saturday, May 9, School Safety Patrol Day.

Boston school boys and girls are enrolled in "Safety Patrols" which render assistance to the police in protecting children from traffic on streets near the school buildings.

The Mayor praised the patrols saying "they are rendering invaluable civic service," and urged all citizens to "pause and pay tribute to the boys and girls who are enrolled."

Sugar Rationing Experts Assigned To N. E. Districts

Seven specialists in the field of sugar rationing have been added to the New England headquarters of the Office of Price Administration, Kenneth Backman, Regional OPA Administrator, announced here today.

The new men will handle technical problems in the Boston regional office and in the district offices in the six New England States. They have three main functions: 1, to interpret policies and procedure of the sugar rationing; 2, to serve as advisers to regional and State administrators; and 3, to observe and analyze special problems that may arise as the program develops.

These advisers have recently completed an intensive four-day training course in Washington, which placed emphasis on regulations covering consumer, trade, institutional and industrial users of sugar.

William H. Howard of Boston will be assigned to the regional office here. The other six men will be posted at district offices. They are William D. Haskins, Augusta, Maine, office; John G. Hammill, Boston district office; Burton Jolles, Concord, N. H.; Emerson W. Brewer, Hartford, Conn.; William R. Powell, Montpelier, Vt., and Frederic H. Cowden, Providence, R. I.

Vermont OPA Chief Named

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 30 (AP)—Fred S. Brynn of Montpelier was named State Director of the Office of Price Aomnistration today by Leon Henderson. He has been granted a leave of absence as agency supervisor for the National Life Insurance Company for the duration.

Address at B. U. By Saltonstall Flouts 'Security'

Last official assembly program of the season was held today at the Boston University College of Business Administration, where Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was the principal speaker, and the presiding officer Prof. Roy Davis, Head of the English Department, who is retiring this year.

Governor Saltonstall reminded the audience of over 600 students gathered for the occasion that this nation was founded on individualism, resourcefulness, and "a spirit of risk." Those who seek only "security," he stated, are on the wrong track.

Even after the war, the spirit of the nation must be one of adventure and progress, said the Governor, pointing out that the world will be "much smaller" after the war is over and a broader viewpoint will be essential.

Today, he declared, physical victory depends upon the youth of the nation, and tomorrow it will be the ingenuity of these same young people which will turn the immense machinery and war equipment of the world back to purposes of peace and industry.

Completion of Waterway Urged for Fuel Transport

Use of the intracoastal waterway between Boston and Florida to divert the flow of vital materials from submarine invested coastal waters will be urged by a delegation of Boston shipping men in Washington May 4 at a hearing before the War Department's Board of Engineers, it was announced today.

The hearing was called primarily to consider the long urged dredging of a 30-mile strip across New Jersey, comprising the "missing link" in the inland water route.

J. Hampton Moore, former Mayro of Philadelphia and President of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, will attend the meeting and lead a group of delegates from the Atlantic seaboard in a vigorous attempt to convince the Army engineers of the need of reversing their previous decision against the project.

Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who has advocated the use of this waterway for some time, said today that it would afford the protected route over which fuel, sugar, and other necessities might move without fear of submarine attack. Shallow draft vessels, however, would be necessary because the waterway has not been dredged to a uniform depth.

President Roosevelt has urged the use of this waterway and proposed that wooden vessels which can be rapidly built in New England shipyards be used to solve the problem of transportation by this route.

Boston Harbor Main Ship Channel Extension Sought

Extension of Boston Harbor's 40-foot main ship channel from its present limit opposite Commonwealth Pier No. 1, East Boston, up stream past the Navy Yard to Mystic Piers, Charlestown, will be urged at a public hearing called by United States Army Engineers at the Federal Building, May 12, it was announced today.

The proposal to extend the channel was urged by Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Chamber of Commerce and others interested in providing ample depth for ships that will use the new steamship terminal which the Massachusetts Legislature recently authorized the State Department of Public Works to build on the site of the present Mystic terminal.

The present piers are owned by the Boston & Maine Railroad and the decision to modernize and improve these piers followed a lengthly study of the need for new facilities in Boston harbor.

Retailers to Meet On Price Situation

A joint meeting of retailers throughout Massachusetts under auspices of the Retail Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants will be held at the Parker House at 12:30 p. m., May 6, it was announced today.

The meeting is open to all retailers and all wholesalers, and is to be held in co-operation with the Regional Office of Price Administration for the discussion and explanation of the new price-ceiling regulations.

U. S. Takes Land At 'Vineyard' And In Hanover, Mass.

Seizure of 683 acres on Martha's Vineyard for an auxiliary field to the Naval Air Station at Quonset, R. I., was announced today by Robert H. Gallagher, Assistant United States Attorney. The property taken by the Federal Government was formerly a part of Massachusetts State Forest preserve, and was acquired at the cost of $1.

At the same time Mr. Gallagher disclosed that the Federal Government has also taken 214 acres of land in Hanover, Mass., for establishment of an ordnance plant. He said he had deposited $14,000 in the Federal District Court to cover compensation to the owners.

The Government has also leased an 11-story insurance building in Springfield, Mass., under the Second War Powers Act, Mr. Gallagher said. Approximately 60 companies or individuals must vacate by May 9.

A Forward-Looking Army Officer

By R. J. Keller

He's Going to See the Hollywood Victory Caravan

Lieut. Henry Smith (right) is buying tickets to the Friday night performance of Hollywood stars at the Boston Garden. Miss Betty Bell, of Boston, is making the sale while Staff Sergeant John Lovell of the United States Marine Corps looks on. There's no rivalry between the services in this affair; the proceeds will be divided equally between the Army and Navy relief societies. The small photos tacked up on the walls of the booth (located on Boston Common) show motion picture players rehearsing for the show.

Mercury Hits 84, April 30 Record

Boston today was in the grip of a record-breaking heat wave that shot temperatures in and around the Harbor to 84 and above.

The former record for this date was 83 degrees set in 1903. G. Harold Noyes, Senior Meteorologist of the Weater Bureau in Boston, reported that the record of 84 degrees was estableshed at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Meanwhile, thermometers in homes in Greater Boston recorded even higher temperatures and in the hottest day of the year thus far.

Exclusive
Custom Tailoring
for Discriminating Men
Priced at Seventy-Five Dollars
Rich IMPORTED woolens tailored to meet your exact requirements.
Just Arrived!
Light Weight Suitings for warm weather wear
26 HIGH STREET, BOSTON
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Japanese Find Hitler Speech 'Weak'

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 30—A possible clew to authoritative Japanese opinion on Hitler's speech on April 26 has been provided by a member of Japanese circles in Kuibyshev in a conversation with a neutral observer.

The Nipponese spokesman characterized the speech as feeble.

"Hitler's talk on the outbreak of war with Britain was much stronger," he said. "This time he seemed to be talking chiefly for internal consumption. An unmistakable sign of weakness was his appeal for further powers. After all he already is vested with full powers and if he needed to stress 'further power' it proves he is planning measures which entail undesirable repercussions for public opinion at home."

The spokesman declared, however, that the Japanese were pleased especially when the Reichstag applauded Hitler's reference to the "excellent results" Japan had achieved in the Far East.

Questions and Answers

The conversation between the neutral observer and the member of the Japanese colony was carried out in question and answer form as follows:

Q: Do you believe the Jews are to blame for the outbreak of hostilities in Europe?

A: If one can believe Hitler, yes. But I can assure you the Jews are not at all to blame for the outbreak of war in the Far East.

Q: What do you think about the German submarines, are they as good as Hitler says they are?

A: They are not as good as the Japanese submarines, but aren't bad for all that.

Q: Do you believe the bombings of Augsberg may limit Germany's submarine production, and can this production keep pace with German losses as a whole?

A: If the British bombed the places where German submarine motors are built as hard as they say, then the Germans will feel the results of these bombings in the next few months.

Japan Looks Out for Itself

Q: Is it true that the Japanese are directing their attack not against Australia but westward against India?

A: Despite our pact with Germany, we conduct out strategy as is best for Japan. Surely our enemies do not believe that things are so bad in Japan that me must acquiesce in all demands made by Germany. On the contrary, we only do that which we consider best for our own cause.

As regards the bombings of Japanese towns by American bombers, this Japanese claimed that the aircraft carrier from which they operated had been sunk. "This explains why the Americans are keeping so quiet about it," he said. "The Japanese, of course, have not yet claimed this officially."

Q: What do you think about Hitler's admission of the possibility of another winter campaign on the Eastern Front?

A: Hitler's calculations have been correct everywhere except in Russia. Hitler readjusted himself to the new situation when he quickly realized his mistake after a promise of great events favorable to Germany last October. One may believe that Hitler will be better prepared for next winter. Any other nation in Germany's place would have collapsed.

Calls Russia "Barbarian"

Q: What does Hitler mean when he says: "Even if the Allies win, Britain will lose because Asiatic barbarism will sweep over Europe? To whom is he referring in the term Asiatic barbarism?"

A: (After long meditation) He meant Russia.

Q: Don't you think it was tactless for Hitler to talk in the Reichstag about Asiatic barbarism in the presence of the Japanese Ambassador?

No answer.

Q: Are you aware that the expression "yellow peril" has frequently been used by Dr. Karl Haushofer, well-known German specialist on Far Eastern problems?

A: I did not know about it.

Q: What do you think about Hitler's race theory which contends that the German race is superior to all others?

A: We don't mind that, we know our race is best.

Q: What do you think about Hitler's reference to the Soviet Union as a giant?

A: Although Hitler formerly refused to think of Russia as giantlike, history has showed him that he was wrong.

Q: How do you think the war on Russia is progressing?

A: Something like a jiu jitsu match. The opponents hitherto have just been circling and looking for a loose shirttail for a hold. Whoever grabs hold first will win.

Where Friends and Foe Meet at Grand Hotel

By the Associated Press

Kuibyshev, U. S. S. R
April 30

Enemy brushes shoulders with enemy several times a day in the single stairway and crowded dining room in Kuibyshev's Grand Hotel.

Scores of Japanese and American newspapermen make the hostelry their headquarters.

Recently the Japanese have been banqueting to celebrate the Nipponese victories in the Far East. At the very next table American and British correspondents have sat discussing the Allies' prospects.

The situation does not affect the appetite of either group.

Navy Cross to Commander Of Raised Sub 'Squalus'

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Richard G. Voge, of Chicago, has been awarded the Navy Cross by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet Commander, for submarine successes against Japanese ships.

Part of the successes, the Navy announcement said, were achieved when he was in command of the Submarine Sailfish, formerly called the Squalus. Commander Voge was credited with scoring torpedo hits on an aircraft carrier in Macassar Straits and on a cruiser. He was in command of the Submarine Sealion, destroyed at Cavite to prevent it from falling into Japanese hands.

Commander Voge was born at Chicago in 1904 and was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1925.

In the Southwest Pacific

By a Staff Artist

Next Strategic Move Awaited

Black sections indicate territory under Japanese control, the shaded parts representing the area over which the Japanese have general control. Port Moresby is an Allied base impeding Japanese plans for an attack on Australia.

Japanese Seen Preparing For Thrust at Australia

Continued from Page 1

using numerous planes daily in attacks which keep Allied airmen from advance bases. The same writer says "one cannot help but recognize that in the face of our devastating raids and the steady wastage of enemy machines over Moresby, the Japanese have still managed to accumulate fighter forces."

Early Move Seen

The conclusion seems apparent that the Japanese have been forced by the increase in Allied strength along the northern Australian front to take renewed cognizance of the danger to them from this end of the American supply line and to be planning some early move.

There is no useful purpose served either by ignoring the fact that, regardless of the achievement in moving American forces and planes and war weapons across the Pacific and to the front, the amount of this equipment has not yet proved sufficient to gain complete command of the air and to deny the enemy the ability to increase his own advance forces.

Resources Are Key

The question remains, where is he thinking of going? For reasons previously cabled I seriously discount any likelihood of an attempted large-scale invasion of Australia. Australia alone could and would defend itself valiantly against any invasion but scarcely could provide from its own resources sufficient power to seriously threaten the enemy. Port Moresby and Darwin might be his immediate objective.

When and if he can afford to threaten he is certain to attempt it.

If his next move does not partake of an offensive against Australia it will almost certainly prove he is lacking in sufficient resources for anything more than a palliative, although an initial attack against Port Moresby could readily be the preliminary for an attack, since Port Moresby today represents a salient into the Japanese lines which endangers their flank.

Most observers here seem to feel that Port Moresby is the immediate issue and that if Port Moresby can be held it will prevent any extension of either of the Japanese flanks. The Japanese have proven themselves orthodox and cautious in the past. Perhaps they will be again.

All Australia, of course, is aware of the gnawing tension of the situation and the increasing probability of a new enemy movement and they are facing it magnificently. The sequence of the attitude and atmosphere here bears a strong parallel to England's experience. The fall of Singapore and Java were to Australia the equivalent of the fall of France to Britain. The enemy was suddenly and unexpectedly at the gates of a nation materially unprepared to resist invasion.

Why didn't the Japanese attack Australia immediately after Java. It is probably the same answer as to the question why didn't Hitler invade England after Dunkirk. It was their ideal chance. But, as did England, Australia has gathered its resources and reclaimed its men from other fronts during the past two months and regained its confidence and determination.

Like England, when the blitz finally came, Australia is emotionally as well as physically prepared today for whatever may happen.

Farm-Garden Group Elects Mrs. Ayer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 30—Mrs. F. Wayland Ayer of Brookline, Mass., was elected yesterday to serve a second term as President of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association at its three-day annual meeting here which is ending today.

Among the other New England women who will serve the organization in official capacities for the coming year are Mrs. William C. Conant of Weston, Mass., Second Vice-President, and Mrs. Paul Burrage of Weston, Mass., Treasurer.

Mrs. James Howe Volkman of Concord, Mass., was voted to a three-year term as Council member.

With planned economy in the kitchen and in the garden becoming the housewife's contribution to the war effort, the program of lectures and demonstration is emphasizing practical hits on canning, planting, and conserving.

Mrs. Henry Ford, who is attending the meeting with Mr. Ford, spoke on "Drying Applies." Some years ago she started the "Pantry Shelf" in Detroit, a successful philanthropic outlet for home products made by Michigan women.

Building Wooden Barges At 19 Places Possible

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Nineteen places have been located, President Roosevelt said yesterday where wooden barges could be built to alleviate a shortage of shipping tonnage.

Mr. Roosevelt proposed recently that such barges might be used in the inland waterways along the Atlantic Coast, where they would be safe from enemy submarines.

To a press conference question concerning reports that all tankers would be withdrawn from the Atlantic coastal service, Mr Roosevelt said he had never heard of it.

By-Elections Held Setback To Churchill

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 30—Defeat of Government candidates in two by-elections whose results were announced today is considered more as evidence of the confused political situation in Britain than an indication of revolt against Prime Minister Churchill.

In Rugby, Mr. W. J. Brown, Secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association — recently returned from a United States tour—defeated Col. Sir Claude Holbrook, the Government candidate, 9,824 to 9,145.

In Wallasey, former Mayor George L. Reakes defeated John Pennington, Government candidate, 12,596 to 6,584.

These by-elections are primarily a sign that British voters are reasserting their political independence after nearly three years of inarticulateness due to a wartime political truce among three major parties. Both at Rugby and at Wallasey, Conservative candidates chosen by the Government and with the full backing of Conservative and Labor headquarters have been defeated by independent candidates. In effect, electors in both places have said to the Government: "We'll no longer be told who to vote for."

Politicians Under Cloud

The second lesson of the latest Government reverses is that orthodox politicians and political machines still are under a cloud in so far as a large portion of the public is concerned. Far from wanting to impede the war effort, Rugby and Wallasey have declared that the conduct of war needs to be stimulated by men like Mr. Brown and Mr. Reakes who are unencumbered by party loyalties.

The third lesson is that loyalty to Prime Minister Churchill and his Government no longer can be regarded as an effective check on folk using their political rights in a way they believe to be in the best interests of the war effort. The slogan "each vote against a Government candidate is a vote for Hitler" is completely discredited. Wallasey and Rugby have shown the rest of Britain that in the future members of the House of Commons will be elected only on their merits and not on the mere fact that they are nominated by Conservative, Labor, or Liberal Central headquarters.

This presents a difficult situation, since it generally is agreed that a complete lifting of the party truce with a consequent incentive to whip up old party issues is not practicable in wartime.

Churchill Under Fire

The extent to which criticism of, and lack of confidence in Prime Minister Churchill is expressed in these latest by-elections is difficult to judge. But Mr. Churchill cannot be excluded from criticism of the Government for which he is responsible. The Prime Minister is under fire again for alleged insistence on holding on to excessive powers as Minister of Defense. Influential Conservative quarters are being increasingly critical of him on this question. Mr. Churchill is held responsible by some critics for the delay in Britain's launching of a major land effensive in the west. But in this matter the Prime Minister is believed to have the full support of the service chiefs, one of whose chief concerns at the moment is not to be precipitated into premature action.

But the complexity of the wartime political situation which Britain now has reached is becoming a serious matter for the Government. As an instance of this, Rugby's successful candidate, Mr. Brown, is head of the Civil Service Trade Union. But in this election he was disowned by trade union officialdom and by the Labor Party, both of which supported the Conservative candidate, Sir Claude.

The Labor Party's agreement not to form an opposition to the Government looks as if it is resulting in the electorate deciding to choose its own opposition, or rather its own representatives of unfettered criticism. That is the problem the Government has to resolve, and it is a problem which is becoming embarrassingly pressing. One solution suggested is that the Government should show better judgment in choosing its candidates.

Talk 'Undiscreet'

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—Members of the House of Commons suggested today that Lord Beaverbrook was indiscreet in advocating a second European front in a New York speech April 23, but failed to obtain an expression of approval or disapproval from Prime Minister Winston Churchill's spokesman.

Under sharp questioning, Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Dominions Secretary, told the House only that the Prime Minister had seen newspaper reports of the speech and his authority was not required, since Lord Beaverbrook was free to express his own opinions.

The British publisher is in the United States on a special mission.

He told the American Newspaper Publishers Association a week ago that the Allies, to ease the load on the Eastern battlefront, should:

"Strike out to help Russia. Strike out violently. Strike even recklessly."

Four Conservatives — Commander Robert Bower, Francis Douglas, Earl Winterton and Maj. Victor Cazalet—wanted to know whether Prime Minister Churchill approved the speech and precisely what Lord Beaverbrook's status was in relation to the Government.

Pressure Put on Ottawa For Full Canadian Draft

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 30—Swift decision—which will provide for the conscription of Canadians for military service anywhere in the world—is now expected to follow in the immediate wake of Canada's recent plebiscite.

The voting did not provide for overseas conscription. It only released the Government from its pledges against compulsory overseas service.

But the Dominion-wide majority, favoring such conscription on better than a seven-to-four basis, has built up an almost irresistible pressure for immediate "full" conscription.

The Liberal Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King will find it difficult to stand against this pressure.

Question of Formula

Among Mr. King's own party followers there are now conscription forces sufficient to unseat the Ministry. Within the Ministry itself are sufficient Ministers insistent on conscription to force the issue. The question today is not whether Canada will adopt overseas conscription but by what precise formula. Here Premier King faces the supreme test of his career, as the nation faces one of the greatest crises in its history.

Mr. King has one more chance to maintain between the two great races of Canada the unity for which he has struggled since he took power more than 20 years ago. If he can devise a conscription formula which the French Canadians of Quebec will accept his long labor of unity may yet be crowned with success. If he fails, if Quebec isolates itself as it did in 1917, Mr. King will fail in the main work of his life and Canada will face a racial schism of incalculable danger to the future of the nation.

In the breathing space which remains before the final plebiscite ballots are counted Mr. King is trying to find a compromise which will satisfy the urgent demands of English-speaking Canada and yet will be accepted by Quebec, not gladly but at least amicably. Whether this is possible Canada should soon know.

Mandate for Action

For Mr. King it is imperative to retain the initiative in the parliamentary struggle which is about to open. Should he fail to propose overseas conscription the Opposition will move for an unlimited conscription law and it will certainly detach from the Government a large group of supporters, probably a majority of Liberal members who believe that the plebiscite was a mandate which cannot be ignored.

The crisis will center, it is expected, around the National Resources Mobilization Act, of which clause three forbids the application of conscription to overseas service. The conscriptionist forces demand the removal of this clause to establish finally the principle that war in Canada is unlimited.

There is no large body of opinion, however, which would abolish voluntary enlistment altogether, especially since such enlistment is breaking all records and supplying all the fighting men that the country needs at present. The conscriptionist forces apparently would be satisfied if Parliament adopted total conscription in principle and applied it only to the extent which the Government considered necessary.

Repeal of clause three of the Mobilization Act would immediately make liable for service anywhere the young men already conscripted for home service, among them thousands of French Canadians, but it would not compel the Government to abandon its voluntary recruiting system.

Parallel Systems

Such an arrangement would produce a compulsory service system for men in fixed age groups, working parallel with a voluntary system. If and when the latter failed to secure enough fighting men, conscription could be extended as far as necessary.

Can Mr. King persuade Quebec to accept any such formula? There was no certainty about it in Parliament and no student of Canadian affairs underestimated the possibilities of grave trouble.

That the Liberal Party, which has always rested on a foundation of Quebec support, can be broken in this crisis is obvious. To most Canadians this is not of overshadowing importance. What they are concerned about is the possibility of Canada's spiritual unity being broken by a clash between its two races.

For 20 years Mr. King has been trying to undo the results of such a clash in the last war, but it is not clear yet whether the unity which he achieved was deep and lasting or merely on the surface. Nor is it clear whether his device of a plebiscite, designed to persuade Quebec to accept the considered majority opinion of the nation, has served to improve the situation.

N. C. Water Protection Hard on Trespassers

BREVARD, N. C., April 30 (AP)—Fire Chief John W. Smith said that State Guard troops had been stationed around the Brevard watershed and at the City reservoir tanks with orders to shoot on sight any trespasser.

He said the order followed an effort to sabotage the tanks and watershed last Sunday night, when an incendiary fire burned over eight acres before City firemen controlled it.

Forest fires have burned over about 35,000 acres in Transylvania and adjoining counties. Federal and State forest officials said the damage far exceeded any done by fire in the area in a decade.

Heavy rains ended the danger for the present from further fires.

District Ranger J. B. Fortin estimated that damage to timber in fires like those hereabouts this spring was about $4 an acre, which would involve timber damage in these fires amounting to about $140,000.

Ex-U. S. State Official Fined for Contempt

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 30 (AP)—For such shouted courtroom remarks as "many a Federal judge has been corrupt" and impeached, Harry F. Payer, attorney, was convicted of contempt of court and fined $500.

Judge Frank L. Kloeb of Toledo also recommended that the former United States Assistant Secretary of State be suspended from Federal Court practice.

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British Face Live Bullets And Battle Din in School

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, April 30—Attack is the watchword of Britain's new Army now in the process of being made over from a defensive to an offensive role by instructors who have been through divisional battle schools.

The curriculum varies somewhat at these academies of aggression, but, taken comparatively, their objects are to make the men impervious to the distractive influence of the unpleasant sights, sounds, and experiences of an actual battlefield: to prove to them that they can sustain physical and mental stresses while still operating efficiently—and by this disclosure to strengthen their confidence in themselves and their weapons.

Another object is to widen their conception of the possibility of fighting under difficulties; to reorientate their thinking so they are constantly on the alert and are ruthlessly efficient and eager to fight, and predisposed to exhibit in action characteristics that normally would seem repugnant to them.

Certain aspects of the instructions are too unpleasant to be described here in detail—such as the realism attending work with bayonets and the means of inuring the men to the spectacles entailed by this form of combat. But, broadly speaking, what they are subjected to is an intensive toughening process designed to make their first experience in actual fighting seem like something they already have been through and survived.

"Sweat and Blood" Course

In their assault course, known unofficially as "sweat and bood," they learn to advance at top speed through barbed-wire entanglements, over or under hedges and fences, through a stream and a stretch of rich mud, across trenches, over a high wall, and up a hill.

Although their much-stained denim overalls are soaking wet at the conclusion of this action, they do not change their clothes—they couldn't do that in battle—and proceed right along to the next item on the program. And so on—until by early evening they have had the physical equivalent of a hard day's fighting.

Whenever possible, they fire live ammunition and in the assault course they have it fired at them (as they crawl through barbed wire) by Bren gunners shooting to miss—but not by much.

In this assault, they are required at intervals to bayonet dummies designed to furnish convincing reaction and all the while fireworks are exploding among them to give the effect of grenades and bombs, land mines going off in close proximity to them. A voice through a loud speaker, urges them along in lurid terms. Instructors run beside stragglers to give specific reinforcements to these general exhortations.

All Rank as Privates

Classes this correspondent has just seen put through this exacting test were comprised of several majors, captains, subalterns, regimental sergeant majors, and company sergeant majors. While in action at this school, they all rank equally as privates and those of them who are placed in command of sections are known simply as "bosses." Something approaching the special comradeship between officers and men in the heat of action is thus obtained. When the course has ended, the participants go back to their units and teach the men there all they themselves have learned and seek to inculcate the aggressive attitude they have acquired or intensified here.

This means ever-widening circles of aggressive competence within the whole mass of Britain's army, of which the specialists, like the Commandos, Parachutists, and air-borne infantry, are the spear head. The climax to a student's experiences here is 24 hours of realistic and continuous operations in which he is required to cover long distances on foot under great difficulties, not the least of which are rations curtailed to one slice of bread and rest periods totaling only four hours.

The commandant of this particular school is a youthful lieutenant-colonel—easily the youngest officer of this rank in the British Army. His enthusiasm for the grim work in which he is engaged was by no means the least marked when he organized the war correspondents into parties of four, armed us with tommy guns, and led these parties one by one to break into a cottage and shoot nests of Nazis concealed inside.

The leading man received an imitation of hand grenades dropping on his head while ascending the stairs and fell to the ground floor through a concealed trap door in the room above.

It was rather like the "haunted house" sideshow at Coney Island or Blackpool in peacetime, but it give a vivid impression of the difficulties inherent in house fighting as taught to students of this school, while assistants provided sound effects by touching off mines just outside and rattling what was left of the windows with harmless but very noisy grenades.

Antidistraction Training

A good illustration of the value of antidistraction training taught here was provided when the men were stationed on a hill top and told to keep under close observation an attack on this position that was about to be developed from slopes immediately opposite on the other side of the valley. They were warned that there would be distractions and that all they had to do was to disregard them.

The distractions proved to be dive bombers and craters that roared open in the ground only a few yards away and a hail of flying clods that came down thumping on the tin hats.

Meanwhile, the enemy concealed his advance by firing smoke shells from mortars. The assault party came in at us with fixed bayonets over the brow of the hill on the right.

In no sense was this a special display for the benefit of spectators. It was just run of the mill training along lines never previously applied to the British Army as a whole. In addition, there are "hate talks" and study of atrocity pictures which are part of the daily program here. These did not impress one as being such powerful factors in the training of an efficient army as the antidistraction lessons and instruction in aggressive tactics on the field. Apart from being an object lesson of the thoroughness with which the British army is preparing for the ugly job it has to do soon, it was an object lesson, if a mild one, in the essential ugliness of war itself and a sign that the British, like the Americans, propose to end this ugliness with a minimum of delay.

British Navy Trains for Land Attack

Wide World

Preparing to Carry War to the Enemy

British naval ratings, armed with revolvers, cover comrades carrying cable, telephone wires, and explosives to a selected objective during training exercises simulating a landing in enemy-occupied territory. The men are led by specially trained officers, who teach them the art of taking cover and harden them with long treks over rough country.

Nazi Bombings on Britain Hint Weakness

By the Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 30—Reopening of German air attacks on Britain—dubbed "Bädecker bombing" by Berlin's propaganda artists—is looked upon here as emphasizing the Luftwaffe's weakness rather than its strength.

For though the raids, aimed according to Berlin at such cultural points as are to be found in the German-published tourist guide Bädecker, have spelled tragedy in such towns as York, Norwich, and Bath, the Nazis have done similar damage before but on a scale 10 or 20 times as large.

And they have done it over cities whose antiaircraft defenses were far more formidable.

People here will remember the way German newspapers rejoiced 12 months or so ago when many of London's historic treasures perished in the Nazi holocaust.

No Change in Policy

So their interest in German press protests over damage by the RAF to German objects of "culture" centers mainly on the extent to which these support the theory of brittleness on the German home front.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Secretary, reiterated in Commons April 28 that the thorough-going character of the RAF's latest heavy raids indicates no change of British policy which is "to destroy the enemy's capacity to make war by bombing his war factories, means of transport and military stores wherever they may be found."

The Air Secretary pointed out that Lübeck and Rostock are ports vital to the enemy, now that the Baltic ice is breaking, for the supply of Axis armies in Russia, Finland, and Norway and for the Swedish iron ore traffic.

Intent on Quick Victory

Moreover, Lübeck is a training center for submarine crews and an industrial city and military warehousing center, while Rostock is the site of the great Heinkel aircraft works.

Asked if he had seen the pictures of the "terrible" sights in Lübeck apart from any military objectives and questioned "cannot the Minister do something to prevent all this destruction," Sir Archibald replied: "The best way to prevent this destruction is to win the war as quickly as possible."

This reply, received in commons with cheers, epitomizes how in the air as well as on land and sea the British are very willing to "get tough" now that they are reaching the position of having weapons with which to do it.

At last they are able to start satisfying the advocates on all-out offensive policy which is far more attractive as a stimulating abstract proposition than as a ruthless operation in actuality.

RAF Raids on Nazi Bases Set Record in Bombardment

By the Associated Press

Thursday, April 30

Evidence accumulated from British aerial photographs, and eye-witness accounts show that damage done to the German Baltic ports of Rostock and Lübeck and the Norwegian Port of Trondheim mark what is probably the most intense air bombardment yet carried out against single towns.

Reports from London yesterday, based on RAF photographs, said that the center of the German Baltic port of Rostock is an ash heap and fires still smolder in the city which has been evacuated of all except firemen and a few military forces after four nights of heavy British bombing.

Berlin correspondents of Swedish newspapers said the Baltic base and airplane manufacturing center was virtually leveled and uninhabitable. Evacuation of the 90,000 population became necessary, they said, because public services and food and water supply became impossible.

The Stockholm correspondent of the Daily Express said firefighters still were at work in the city yesterday, the day after the last of the raids, and said "flames were still leaping hundreds of feet from the Heinkel (aircraft) and Neptune (shipbuilding) works, and looters were being hunted in the ruins of the almost deserted city."

Lübeck was said to have been 40 per cent destroyed by RAF attacks.

The RAF's raids against Trondheim, Norway, on the nights of April 27 and 28 have caused a mass exodus of the city's inhabitants, the Stockholm's Tidningen said today, according to a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm.

So great has been the evacuation from the city, it asserted, that German authorities posted notices forbidding workers in many industries to leave under any circumstances.

Richard Wolff, a German war correspondent in Stockholm, told how British bombers came in over Trondheim April 27 "wave on wave after wave for three hours."

Berlin streetcars and subway trains are buzzing with talk about the nightly RAF attacks on German cities and the "man in the street is fully awake to the serious effects of these bombings," the Berlin correspondent of the Basel National Zeitung reported. He said Berliners were greatly excited because of the repeated bombing of Rostock and Lübeck.

The ruins of the destroyed factories in Rostock caught fire "again and again," he reported, and British airmen prevented German police and fire brigades from attacking the flames promptly by diving over the city," fighting with machine guns and cannon against every gathering of men."

Meanwhile informed quarters in London said this month's civilian fatalities from bombings is likely to be the highest since last July when the German air force finally gave up its large-scale bombings of Britain's big cities.

Even in the quietest months, scarcely a night has passed when at least one man, woman or child has not been killed on the civilian front.

Until the end of last month 43,822 were killed, 50,482 injured.

Nazification Plan For French Culture

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, April 30—The British Radio said April 28 that Vichy intends to bring French education more into line with the Nazi system. In an interview in the Paris newspaper Matin, quoted by Berlin Radio, the British radiocast continued, Abel Bonnard, the new Vichy Minister for Education, explained the reforms he intends to introduce.

"It's my intention," he said, "to develop a continual exchange of opinion between Germany and France which will bring back the natural order of things between the two countries, so far prevented by a real conspiracy and a criminal hatred of foreigners."

The aim of his reforms, M. Bonnard concluded, is to give what he called "the best national and social education."

D. S. C. Given Gen. George Who Fell in Pacific Air Crash

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Award of a Distinguished Service Cross to Brig. Gen. Harold H. George, who was killed in an air crash in the Southwest Pacific, was announced today by the War Department.

The award was announced in a communiqué which reported the death of the former Chief of Staff of the Far Eastern Air Force and of Melville Jacoby, military correspondent of Time and Life magazines.

The D.S.C. was awarded posthumously with a citation of General George's "exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a position of great responsibility."

As Chief of Staff of the Far Eastern Air Force and Commander of all air corps troops in the Philippines from Dec. 21 to March 11, he directed all air defenses of the Bataan Peninsula and the besieged fortress of Corregidor, the communiqué noted.

The citation said General George had "briliant strategical and tactical concepts," and fighting against overwhelming enemy air forces "demonstrated outstanding capacity for command."

"His personal courage and unceasing devotion to duty, his ingenuity in improvising when normal means were lacking, and his inspiring leadership in the execution of seemingly impossible tasks kept his force intact and effective in spite of all enemy efforts and contributed immeasurably to the defensive effort of the entire command," the citation said.

12 Americans Ask Transfer From RAF

CAIRO, April 30 (AP)—A dozen American airmen with the RAF in the Middle East have applied for transfer to the United States air forces. They have been told the matter is under consideration but that for the time being they can best serve their country by continuing with the RAF.

Several others have decided to remain with the RAF throughout the war.

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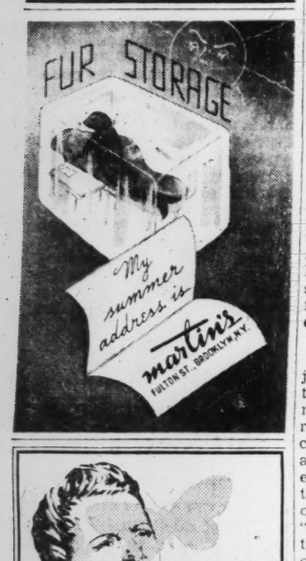

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Buenos Aires Backs Publicity Of Neutrality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay—Reports from Buenos Aires confirm the official encouragement there of well-financed and extravagant advertising to induce Argentines, especially the workers, to reflect on the blessings of neutrality and peace.

The authorities may be well-intentioned in their support, tacit or otherwise, of this campaign, but the theme of the advertising—Argentina's freedom from bombs and famine—would almost indicate a successful sequel to Nazi propaganda itself, which has often played on neutral nerves by stressing the horror and suffering of modern warfare.

Highly colored placards are to be found in most Buenos Aires streets today depicting the beauty and plenitude of the Argentine countryside, with parallel representations of the suffering that would smother these same scenes of tranquillity "if war should come." Linked with such propaganda as this are alleged demands of the youth of the nation—of the workers and the farmers—for a great "plebiscite of peace."

One placard says half a million men from the camp—the term for the farming interior—are solid with Acting President Castillo in the determination to keep Argentina on the peaceful path. There are references also to "a march on the Capital" to support the Government in its peaceful policy.

Supporting Groups

Many of the so-called nationalist and youth organizations which have prospered recently and have copious funds are identified with this absolute neutrality campaign which, of course, contains no reference to the other side of the picture—the mistakes of nations who clung to neutrality too long and totalitarian disregard for any legal status when it interferes with its aggressive plans.

Contrasting with the official indulgence for this nationalist propaganda is the decision to deport "Communist agitators" engaged in "anti-social activities under the pretext of assisting certain belligerent countries," as set forth in the decree by the Minister of Interior, Dr. Miguel J. Culaciati, and telegraphed to provincial authorities.

The decree gave a list of more than a score of Argentine citizens who, "through the police of the Capital City," will be "invited" to be "transferred" to determined parts of national territory. Included among those named for this relegation are Dr. Augusto Bunge, former Socialist Deputy and member of a widely known Argentine family, and lawyers who have been identified with the defense of workers' leaders assisting the democratic side, especially in shipping Red Cross supplies to Russia.

Definite deportation from the country was ordered for a dozen foreigners — all named — "whose conduct comprises national security." The names indicated either Jewish or Russian extraction, although no official information was given on this point.

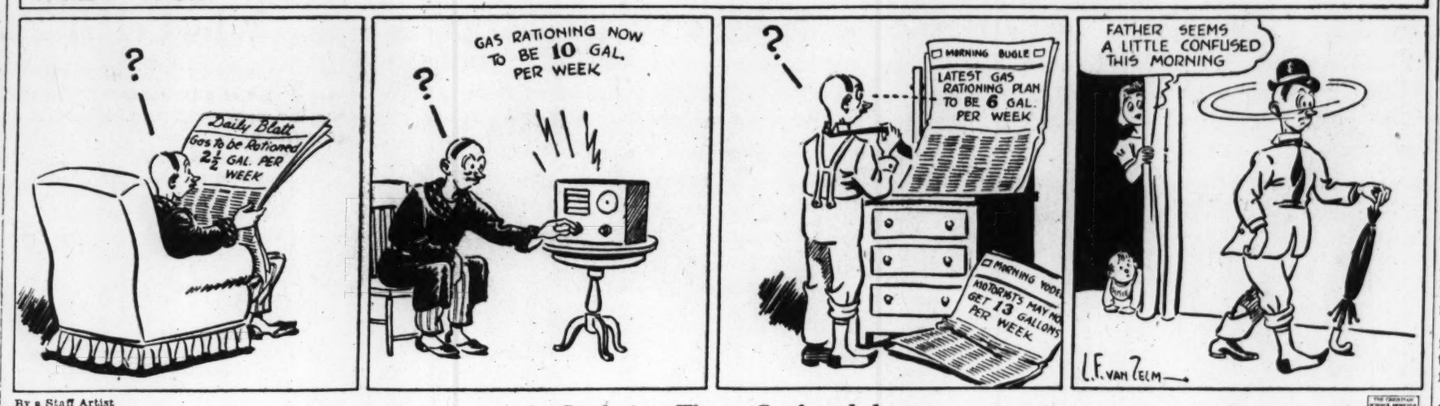
Pretext of War Aid

The instructions issued by Dr. Culaciati justifying the new powers referred to Communists' activities, under the war aid pretext, among workers' organizations and stated it was necessary, to prevent worse things happening, to remove a certain number of persons from an atmosphere in which they exercise a "dissolvent and pernicious influence."

In the court of Judge Vazquez application was refused for a habeas corpus writ in favor of Juan L. Petrone and 15 other so-called Communist leaders detained in the Villa Devoto prison and whose deportation had been ordered by application of Dr. Culaciati's decree. The judge refused the application on the ground that the Executive was empowered under the state of siege to take such action. The government afterwards relented and said these prisoners would get another chance.

Another question which Deputy Manuvens Calvet intends to put to Dr. Culaciati—if the Minister is persuaded to attend the Chamber—is "what are the true reasons for the executive power maintaining the country under a state of siege since Dec. 16 last?" The original official reason was to enable the Government to carry out its international obligations in the special conditions arising from the concession of non-belligerent rights to the United States.

The Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazu, returning from Chile, reported that country as determined on a peace policy and claimed that the working class population, especially, showed enthusiastic interest in Chile-Argentine neutrality policy. These remarks of the Foreign Minister were interpreted as fresh evidence that he had striven successfully in Santiago for close co-operation between the two countries in trying to resist neighborly pressure to secure adoption of the Rio de Janeiro recommendations on diplomatic severance with the Axis.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FATHER SEEMS A LITTLE CONFUSED THIS MORNING
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Confusion Worse Confounded

Dollars Enlist for Victory

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt, an aide said today, is receiving "an amazing number of checks" from individuals, plant management, workers, and workers' organizations who want to make direct contributions to financing the war effort.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said the checks had run as high as $75,000 and that only this morning one for $5,000 was in the mail.

The checks represent outright gifts from persons who want to help the Government win the war, he said, and they are turned over to the Treasury.

Under a recent act of Congress, Mr. Early said, the Treasury may accept the donations and use the money in so far as possible for the purposes to which the donors want it devoted.

Fifty or so of the larger checks which have come in during the last month, Mr. Early asserted, totaled more than $200,000. He said he was not announcing names of the contributors because he did not have the necessary records and it would be unfair to omit anyone.

Most of the checks are made out to the President, Mr. Early said.

Work Hours Staggered

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — "Wartime" has really come to Los Angeles through a plan for staggering working hours that already is described a success and is bringing pronounced changes in normal habits of Angelenos.

National daylight saving was accepted by Los Angeles in February, notwithstanding that the city recalls World War I as the only other time in daylight time was "tolerated." But now, with rush-hour traffic becoming an increasing problem, Los Angeles is taking the more radical step of staggering its business hours.

Business interests and Government offices are co-operating in large measure on a schedule calling for Government offices in the Civic Center to open at 7:30 and 7:45 a. m. instead of 8 a. m. (except for a skeleton crew until 5 o'clock), affecting 30,000 workers; retail stores from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., instead of 9:30 to 5:30, affecting 60,000 workers; and office and loft workers in the central district ending their days at 4:30, 4:45, or 5 p. m., by blocs, to gain more efficient use of mass transportation facilities.

Solution to Traffic Issue

Ralph T. Dorsey, Police Traffic Engineer, pronounces the radical measure a success and detailed surveys on how the plan is working out are expected to be completed about May 1. Complete adherence would solve 85 per cent of the City's mounting problem of traffic, he declared.

Workers are now spreading their departure peak into two hours and 15 minutes, instead of trying to disgorge some 160,000 of themselves in the hour between 5 and 6 p. m.

As groups easily regimented in comparison with office and loft workers, the Government group and the retail group were assigned key roles, upon which the whole plan depends.

Exact checks may result in more changes, according to K. Charles Bean, chief of the City's Department of Public Utilities and Transportation.

"So far a 30-minute change is the most that's been asked of anyone, and the requests have been made by districts. As a result of the survey," he disclosed, in a recent interview, "we may ask specific businesses or Government offices to change their hours further for the interest of all."

Plane Plant Co-operates

At least one aircraft company, Lockheed, may make a more radical change in shift hours to improve the transportation picture, Mr. Bean said, in complimenting the company for its foresight; its plants, like other aircraft plants, are outside the central traffic area but nevertheless have great bearing on traffic.

Lockheed, he explained, stands ready to start its shifts at 6 a. m., 2 p. m., and 10 p. m., in order to spread the morning and evening peaks in traffic.

Before the downtown schedule went into effect, as many as 40 per cent of the streetcars and busses carried only one pay load in the morning and one in the evening, so short were the rush hours. The current schedule flattens peaks to allow two pay loads each morning and each evening. If the Lockheed program is adopted by all industry, each unit is expected to run up eight pay loads a day, with comparatively little increase in labor and maintenance cost.

Use of mass transportation is increasing over the percentage of increase of each preceding month, Mr. pointed out; one major company reported its March figure was 142 per cent of its 1941 March, with January 122 per cent of the preceding January.

Boon to Transportation

Staggering is regarded as the greatest possible boon to the two major transportation companies, both of which have believed themselves in financial straits in recent years; both have formal applications for fare increases pending. One company was reported embarrassed over the good showing of this year's first-quarter business.

Lockheed has already inaugurated a pick-up service at three "railheads," conveying hundreds of workers aboard 26 chartered busses at least six miles to its plants.

Staggered hours were proposed first by the community's professional experts: Mr. Dorsey and Mr. Bean; then the plan was pushed by City and County Defense Councils, finally getting support of a Citizens' Committee and business associations.

First reports indicated that despite earlier hours, some workers arrived as much as 25 minutes too soon, having given themselves too much time for transit, not believing promises that the spread would speed up traffic. Many a commuter is "shaking down" his habits to see which car he'd better catch.

A chief obstacle was a requirement in governmental regulations about business hours. The City led in co-operation by starting earlier than "legal" and having a skeleton crew in the City Hall for the last hour. Confident of the success of his plan, Mr. Bean had put his own Department on the staggered plan as soon as daylight saving went into effect, thus eliminating a further adjustment.

Hawaiian Arrests Take Jump When Liquor Curb Is Eased

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A radio report from Hawaii received here by the American Business Men's Foundation indicates that restoration of liquor sales, following the 77-day military prohibition that began with the Pearl Harbor attack, has resulted in a sharp increase in arrests.

Word from Chris J. Benny, Executive Secretary of the Hawaiian Temperance League, shows, the Foundation reports, that there were 634 arrests during the first 30 days of the modified liquor sales program from Feb 24 to March 26, as compared with but 268 arrests reported during the military ban from Dec. 7 to Feb. 24.

Rigidly guarded sales will be permitted indefinitely by the Military Governor, Mr. Benny says, but the plan will continue on a conditional basis only.

The 600-per cent increase in arrests was disclosed in spite of the fact that no aliens have been permitted to serve or sell liquor. No Japanese whisky has been manufactured on the islands since Pearl Harbor. The number of licensed liquor dealers of all classes has decreased from 486 to 305.

Traffic fatalities also have jumped, despite restrictions on night driving and generally on the use of cars.

Following the Pearl Harbor attack and the subsequent blackout program, crime, traffic mishaps, and other disorders dropped astonishingly, Mr. Benny reported. The study of the period after restoration of sales proves, he says, the value of enforced prohibition.

One encouraging factor in the Hawaiian situation, the Association points out, is the fact that estimated liquor stocks are sufficient for not more than four months, and shipping space for new stocks is not available.

Threat to Inflation Effort Seen in Compromise on Taxes

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 30 — President Roosevelt's effort to head off inflation by regimenting the national economy seems destined for victory in Congress in one particular, defeat in another and compromise in a third.

It seemed certain today that Mr. Roosevelt would get victory, at least for the time being, in his flexible wage program.

It seemed likely that he would face defeat in Congress in his effort to turn back the farm parity base from 110 to 100.

It seemed likely that the question of taxes, which is now probably the most important single matter left unsettled in the all-out, gigantic effort to thwart inflation, would result in a compromise in Congress with the President getting only part of what he asks for. Since many economists and businessmen think the President and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., have only asked for about half what is necessary in the way of taxes to block inflation, the failure to get from Congress even as much as he asks may be a serious matter.

The President's labor program got a green light today as the House Naval Affairs Committee tabled 13 to 12 all pending legislation for labor-profit control, including proposed extension of the basic work week from 40 to 48 hours. The Senate earlier postponed labor legislation to give War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis a chance to work out the new wage stabilization program.

A feature of the situation is that only part of Mr. Roosevelt's 7-point program comes before Congress in any event.

Henderson to Proceed

Thus, the whole matter of price-fixing is based on Presidential directives, and does not need immediate new legislation. Leon Henderson is going to proceed in his tremendous task with powers that have already been authorized.

For the moment, nearly everybody here sympathizes with Mr. Henderson. From Congressmen one hears expressions of awe at the immensity of the job with which he has been saddled. Instead of being criticized as a radical or "Communist" as he was in some circles earlier, many conservatives now look upon him as the chief agent that may persuade Mr. Roosevelt to take more complete anti-inflation steps later on which they regard as essential to the situation.

This comes to the heart of the situation: A widespread belief here that Mr. Roosevelt has struck at the symptoms of inflation, the rising prices, without striking at the cause. Mr. Roosevelt has defined the cause himself in his fireside chat in a way that could not be improved upon, when he said:

"You do not have to be a professor of mathematics or of economics to see that, if people with plenty of cash start bidding against each other for scarce goods, the price of those goods goes up."

Not Adequate

This definition of the problem is accepted here almost universally. But it is argued that the means proposed to meet and curtail excess spending power is nowhere near adequate.

Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury argued today that the President's program would be successful if the public gives it wholehearted support. He significantly added that it would be possible to judge the success by July 1 next.

If the inflationary spiral is not checked by that time the next stage of regimentation will certainly take effect. Critics of the President's program argue that these curbs should take effect now, at once.

Putting it in simplest form, it is estimated that an inflationary gap of around nine or ten billions of dollars or maybe more still exists. Merely fixing prices by mandate will not halt the upward advance of inflation unless something is done about this "gap." Mr. Morgenthau's solution is voluntary action. His drive for a great bond selling campaign to siphon off this money is just under way.

Critics pledge fullest co-operation to the voluntary Morgenthau program. But they just don't think it is adequate. They believe that surplus spending power must be eliminated in more drastic fashion, by higher taxes, compulsory savings, sales taxes or even reduction in wages or in farm incomes by other means.

Queer Division

A split in the New Deal line-up has occurred in this matter. Mr. Morgenthau is on one side of the fence and half a dozen other fiscal advisers, Leon Henderson, Marriner S. Eccles, Budget Director Harold D. Smith, and the like are on the other. It is a queer division, as Washington observers see it. Usually Mr. Morgenthau is considered the conservative and his present opponents the radicals but in this instance, most of the conservative financial and business interests of the country seem to support the second group, which wants to take more drastic action in fighting inflation. Mr. Morgenthau however, has apparently persuaded the President to give the voluntary bond selling plan a final try-out.

In the field of taxes, one difficulty is that the House Ways and Means Committee always lags behind the Treasury recommendations. Thus the Treasury urges $3,000,000,000 from excess profits while the committee has worked out a program that would raise only an estimated $2,500,000,000.

Mr. Morgenthau takes the position that if Congress will only go part way with him in what he asks it is useless to ask more.

His critics take the position that Congress gives 80 per cent of what the Treasury seeks, and that he might just as well ask twice as much.

In the field of Farm Parity most observers doubt whether Mr. Roosevelt can get the reduction from 110 to 100 per cent he seeks. In any case, they declare, most farm products are still below the 100 per cent level.

Russians' Press Sees Hitler Fear 2d Front, Unrest

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, April 30 (AP)—After two days of careful examination of Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech April 26 the Soviet press has concluded that he was frightened by the prospects of a second front in the west and was living in fear of his own generals.

"Hitler faced by ghost of second front" was the characteristic heading on comment of Ilya Ehrenburg in the Army organ Red Star.

David Zaslavsky, leading editorial writer in Pravda, said "Hitler is afraid of new fronts in Europe. He does not know whence will come the new blow and is trying to persuade the Germans to be unafraid. But who will believe he can be strong everywhere—west and east?"

Izvestia said Hitler was afraid of his own generals and officers and "most of all his own people," and that he had launched a "new offensive on the internal front against the discontented and undisciplined."

Astrada Protesters Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Police invaded the faculty of philosophy of the University of Buenos Aires and arrested 23 of a class of students who protested against the doctrinal bias of a newly-appointed professor, Dr. Carlos Astrada, with strong Nazi sympathies.

The majority of the detained—11 of them girls—spent the night at a police station and were only released next midday following the intervention of the Rector of the University, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, through the Minister of Interior, Dr. Miguel J. Culaciati.

The students' protest was premeditated, strong objection being expressed against Dr. Astrada, who was scheduled to begin a new study course known as "contemporary philosophy."

In view of his studies in Germany and his sympathies for the totalitarian cause the students were highly suspicious of the brand of "contemporary philosophy" to be presented in their study course. Jeers and epithets of repudiation greeted his debut.

The dean of the faculty, Dr. Emilio Ravignani, who accompanied Dr. Astrada, recurred to disciplinary action, and the class was able to continue, though with a very reduced number of students.

Meantime, unfortunately, members of the public and private forces appeared on the faculty premises. The private police were of a special section known as "Orden Social." They are used for combatting activities, especially Communist, against social order. There were hot verbal exchanges between the students and these special constables. The dean intervened and obtained a police withdrawal, though only to the outside entrance.

Later, when the students were leaving, the leaders of and others prominent in the protest movement were betrayed to the waiting representatives of the law. Accusing fingers were lifted by other students, and the police carried the 23 away in a motor van.

A few were released before midnight but the majority passed the whole night under detention. Following release of the remainder in the morning, representatives of the students interviewed Dean and Rector to protest against the police intrusion. The University authorities are agreed that the police action should have been avoided.

As regards the status of Dr. Astrada, the Dean of the Faculty took the attitude that the personal ideas and University duties of a professor are things apart but that the situation created by the students' tumult could be resolved, without the intervention of the police, by internal discipline.

Dr. Astrada studied in Germany up to five years ago and became ardently devoted to Nazi philosophy. He is also stated to be notorious for dislike of Jews, and a contributor to the totalitarian magazine Choque.

'Immunization' Proposal Draws Factual Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—The Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, Inc., came out strongly today against the proposal of Dr. John L. Rice, New York Health Commissioner, to conduct an "immunization campaign" against what he termed smallpox and diphtheria hazards resulting from the influx of persons from other areas of the nation.

In a letter to Dr. Rice, H. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Bureau, stressed that despite the twin facts that the American public has long been known as a nation on wheels, and that many states do not require vaccination, smallpox and diphtheria have steadily diminished in the United States.

"Your reference to medical science as having positive means of prevention of smallpox and diphtheria is likely to be misinterpreted by many persons who lack your scientific background," Mr. Anderson said in his letter to Dr. Rice. "In this connection I have in mind the many hundreds of children in the State who have received the immunizing injections and who have acquired diphtheria. Also I have in mind the very great reduction in diphtheria mortality throughout the country before anyone thought of immunization and a similar reduction in scarlet fever mortality without any immunization . . . .

"Our purpose in writing this letter is to guard against undue pressure to indirectly compel these immunizations through overzealousness on the part of many persons who lack your scientific background."

Famous White Way Dimmed

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Times Square's famous white way dimmed down last night as the Army and police stepped up a campaign to reduce illumination and thus minimize the coastal glare which has made ships easy prey for U-boats.

Sixteen of Broadway's brightest "spectaculars" were turned off with the advertising company announcing:

"All financial considerations become unimportant if the safety of lives is at stake. Realizing this, we have more than dimmed out, we have blacked out. Naturally, we are sorry to have to throw the switches that take the glamour from the world's most famous street, especially since we helped put it there."

Even the premiere of "Moontide" at the Rivoli Theater, ordinarily the occasion for klieg lights and sky-sweeping searchlights, was staged with only the usual lighting from the theater marquee.

In Rockefeller Center, second only to the theater district in illumination, bright lights still burned in sections but hour by hour more of them were being turned off. At the extreme lower end of Manhattan, bordering the world's busiest harbor, the dimout was almost 100 per cent effective.

The general tightening up came after Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine issued orders making every police officer an enforcing agent for the Army edict covering the Second Corps Area. Mr. Valentine indicated that night baseball and other outdoor sports requiring artificial illumination would be banned for the duration.

Shopping Tied In With War Effort At Forum of Parents Associations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30—"Going shopping today" is fast losing any frivolous sound it may have had for countless women who are tying in the smallest purchase with its significance to the war budget nowadays. The movement to buy only when necessary and then only after the most examining judgment was discussed here at a forum held by the United Parents Associations on April 28.

While it used to be considered poor family budgeting to purchase a shirt for your husband which was a casualty after the first laundering, such a buying procedure today runs the danger of being actually called "unpatriotic," women at the gathering were told by Miss Gueseppe Nizzardini, of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration.

"Because in replacing the shirt you're dipping into that 20 per cent," she explained after reminding the women that 80 per cent of the national production must be, and is, reserved for the war effort, necessitating wisest use of the other 20 per cent.

"We women are the home soldiers," Miss Nizzardini continued. "The self-denial we are called upon for means not only an abandonment of luxuries, but also of comforts. It is in that exercise of discipline that we stand to retain or lose our democracy."

The Associations, which have a membership representing 100,000 families, are sponsoring a course on consumer interests which aims to give practical help on buying, saving, rationing and salvage in the light of war conditions. One of the avenues for consumer co-operation stressed at the initial meeting was that of wise talking, as well as wise spending; of encouraging a kind of family talk about economic problems that will strengthen the "total fabric of our national life."

Wider use of penny milk by school children is being urged by N. J. Gladakis, Federal and State Administrator of Milk. While the number of public schools taking advantage of this lower-priced offer has grown from 23 to 585 since 1940, there are many more children who should be reached by the program, according to Mrs. Eugenia De Pasquale, of Mr. Gladakis' office. As a means of making penny milk more generally available, she urged more active support of the plan by parents and school principals, and the correcting of a public impression that this milk is for low-income children exclusively.

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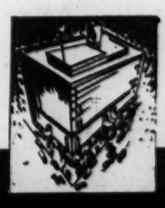

THE DEPARTMENT STORE
Serves Its Community in Many Ways

Clubwomen Ready for Any War Task

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 30—If Henry Ford wants women to operate machines in airplane factories, if Henry Morgenthau, Jr., needs feminine aid in putting over the sale of Victory Bonds, or if the Government wants women to stick by their kitchen stoves and do an unromantic job of making rationed food go farther, the majority of the 2,000,000 organized clubwomen of the United States stand ready to answer "present."

So their delegates indicated in the annual convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here this week. A defense forum held April 29 was devoted to reports by chairmen of the Federation's numerous defense committees who told women just what they can do and should do to help the nation in its present need.

There was a time when cultural activities held the major attention of clubwomen, when art and literature departments flourished. That time may come again, but at present it seems far removed. For the organized women have a practical outlook, and they believe the important thing now is to win the war. After that—well, there's not much point in discussing that now, they agree.

Opportunities Analyzed

Called to the microphone by Mrs. Gustav Ketterer of Philadelphia, the Chairman of the Federation's War Service Department, women speakers analyzed opportunities for women in a variety of fields of war service.

In the vast fields of industry, clubwomen can help in three major ways, said Mrs. Frederick H. Clausen of Horicon, Wis., Chairman of the Committee on Industry. First, all who can do so should fit themselves for wartime jobs, advised Mrs. Clausen. Second, clubs can help other women who are working away from their home towns by providing a favorable environment for them in the places to which they are transplanted. Third, clubwomen can assemble information about jobs so as to bring together those who seek work and employers who want help.

Clubwomen are registering for war service in response to campaigns conducted by practically all of the State federations of clubs, reported Miss Lucile Bland, Chairman of the committee handling this activity. Through registration, women are learning to analyze their skills and are finding out, said Miss Bland, that "good will is not enough." "We must prepare ourselves," she declared.

The big part organized women can play in the sale of bonds was emphasized by speakers representing both the clubs and the United States Treasury Department. Mrs. Eleanor Wilson McAdoo, daughter of President Wilson, spoke for the latter.

Other opportunities for women to serve were pointed out by committee chairmen who reviewed the fields of aviation, library service, and nutrition, in all of which clubwomen are active.

Latin-American Institute

Every afternoon sees the industrious delegates to this convention "at school," at their Institute on Latin-American Affairs. Wednesday afternoon's session was enlivened by the humor of one Latin-American participant who proved his thesis, that a sense of humor is one of the things the people of the two continents have in common. The speaker was Lieut. Commander Carlos Fallon of the Navy of Colombia. His confession that he acquired his name from an Irish ancestor who settled in Colombia sustained also his thesis that the two continents are alike in being melting pots of many nationalities.

"But if the United States is a melting pot, Colombia is an electric mixer," he said. Too much has been made, he insisted, of the differences in race between the two continents. And this feeling of difference, he declared, has prevented the United States from availing itself to the full of economic opportunities in Latin America. Products of the two continents actually complement each other, he held. While Argentina does have large surpluses of crops similar to surpluses in agricultural United States, Argentina itself can find a way to put these surpluses to use when it becomes more industrialized, said Commander Fallon. He urged the United States to help in this process of building up industry in Latin America after the war.

Mrs. Frederick H. Clausen

Chairman, Committee of Industry, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

A sound proposal, agreed James S. Carson, Vice-President of the Pan-American Society of New York and formerly connected with power companies in Latin America.

Great Advance Forecast

"Latin America will advance more in the next 10 years than in the last 200 if we supply them with the machinery they need," he said.

"And the by-product will be a cementing of the ties that bind the two continents." Mr. Carson's praise of Cordell Hull's policies brought enthusiastic applause.

In sympathy with these speakers was Dr. F. M. Kercheville of the University of New Mexico. Actions friendly to Latin America will do much more good than all the talk about the desirability of Pan-Americanism, he said.

Exceptional Economic Power Sought by Chile's President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — A foreign tanker came into Valparaiso, the principal port, the other day, with 12,000,000 liters of gasoline. That cargo just about saved private and collective transport, the wheels of which would probably have stopped revolving but for its arrival.

This fact is mentioned as an example of the problems facing the new President, Don Juan Antonio Rios, and which have induced him to approach Congress for exceptional economic powers. He will probably be exercising the powers by the time these lines are in type.

His powers are of a general and elastic character. They must be so in the ephemeral conditions of this war. He has promised, however, there will be no new taxation. Rather will there be concentration on the stimulation of national production, for which purpose more discipline will be expected of both capital and labor to insure social harmony.

Belief in Discipline

The whole career of the new President is eloquent of his belief in discipline, and every speech of his since assumption of power has confirmed that he will not go back on what he considers are the first principles of successful government.

"I believe," he declared, only the other day, "in a democracy in which there is order, authority, discipline and respect for superiors."

The workers already know what is expected of them—whether by longer hours or more concentrated effort—and there is no reason to believe that the capitalist class will be given any favors. On the contrary, the selection of Don Benjamin Matte Larrain suggests that a broader spirit and greater efficiency will be demanded in business management.

Señor Matte comes of a family prominently associated with the development of national industry, especially paper manufacturing. President Rios is in search of more men of this type—men with money, intelligence and enterprise, who will enable Chile to make better use of its timber, its coal, its iron and copper, its water power and its crops—and its labor.

Converted

Increased national production, therefore, comes first on the Rios program. Matte and Oscar Schnake, the Minister of Development, should make a good team. Schnake is the Socialist leader who was converted from extremism by a visit to the United States. He came back to attack Communism and tell the workers to get down to the job.

One of the plans to prevent wartime clogging of industry is to spend an additional 300,000,000 pesos on workers' houses. This is already in process of legislation. Business companies will be required to devote seven per cent of their profits to the purchase of popular housing bonds—to finance homes for manual and white collar workers. Interest on these bonds will be at four per cent. Landowners must provide modern housing conditions on their farming estates within 12 years.

President Rios, a realist in face of import difficulties, knows that building is one of the industries that may prove the salvation of the country during this war. If production is fully organized, and carefully financed, there is more than sufficient timber, cement and iron in the country to carry out his popular housing plan.

'No More Taxes'

In using his exceptional powers he has promised, apart from that or "no more taxes," there shall be no excessive intervention of State intervention in business. "I believe," he stated, "that action should be exercised by the State with equanimity and prudence, and only to make good the absence of private enterprise in those branches of production required by the country."

Apart from his interst in obtaining special powers to solve the economic problems of wartime, President Rios has appointed four commissions which give a fairly clear idea of the immediate tasks and aspirations he has in mind.

The first is to report on "collective information and orientation," the cinema, the press, radio communications and touring. The second commission deals with unemployment, professional and other kinds of vagrancy and juvenile delinquency; the third with collective civic and social education, the use of spare time, sports and cultural extension, involving also the national theater; while the fourth, headed by the director of unemployment and popular restaurants, will report on popular provisioning, including food for school children and workers.

His Government, he says, "will not abandon, for any reason whatsoever, its position of arbitrator and will consider in an identical and equitable spirit the requirements and the rights of capital and labor."

Hitler's Station Raps President

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—A personal attack on President Roosevelt radiocast by the Berlin radio constituted the official German reaction to the President's speech of April 28.

Distorting a phrase from the address to make it appear the President had said the United States "spiritually had been at war already prior to Pearl Harbor," the German radio, as recorded in New York, also declared this was an admission of war guilt.

What Mr. Roosevelt actually said was that Pearl Harbor "found the American people spiritually prepared for war on a world wide scale."

The Berlin station also was busy today radiocasting alleged reactions to Mr. Roosevelt's message to Congress April 27. It quoted a Japanese financial paper, Chugai Shogyo, as saying that the message was "an involuntary admission of the difficulties the United States is facing in the economic field" and that it "clearly showed the dilemma into which the economic life of the United States has fallen because of a war for which it was not prepared."

Foreign-Language Press Safe If Loyal

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle has advised Representative Samuel A. Weiss (D) of Pennsylvania, that the Justice Department has no intention of suppressing foreign language newspapers as such and that "those loyal to the United States have nothing to fear from the Government."

Mr. Biddle's view was expressed in a telegram to the Pittsburgh Representative after Mr. Weiss had telegraphed the Attorney General that many advertisers were discontinuing use of foreign language papers because of fear of indiscriminate suppression.

While assuring Representative Weiss that the Department's policy was not to suppress the non-English press, "appropriate action against seditious newspapers will be taken, regardless of the language in which they are printed."

Pattern of Divided France Disclosed in Nazi Zones

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German control of the "forbidden zone" of Occupied France undoubtedly discloses the Nazi pattern for a final division of the French nation.

The forbidden areas are subject to special German supervision; refugees from these districts have not been allowed to return to their homes; demobilized French soldiers are refused admittance and officials nominated by the Vichy Government are unable to occupy posts therein.

This subdivision of Occupied France extends from the Swiss border to the Channel Coasts and comprises entirely or partly no less than 12 of the most important French Departments.

The Franco-German Armistice Convention of June, 1940, divided France into two distinctive areas: Northeastern and Western France—including the coastal region—occupied by the German Army and the unoccupied territory generally called Vichy-France. The Nazis, however, aiming at the destruction of France's territorial unity, interpreted the convention in their own way. They definitely annexed the former French departments Moselle, Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin (Alsace Lorraine) and there set up the so-called "forbidden zone."

Well Developed Industrially

At one of the first meetings of the armistice commission at Wiesbaden, the French delegates protested against establishment of a specially administered zone, separated from the main territory. The Germans explained this to be only a "temporary" measure. These regions, they declared, had been particularly ravaged during the battle of France; lack of communications hampered adequate food supply and the "forbidden" departments were exposed to continuous British air-bombing. The French had to understand that there were also strategic reasons which necessitated a specially controlled area in occupied France.

The French were not convinced but again they had to give in. The Germans are uncontested masters of all Occupied France but in the forbidden area even the semblance of a Franco-German codominion has disappeared.

The forbidden area is industrially the most developed part of France. It comprises not only most of France's key industries but the annexed territory (Alsace-Lorraine) and produces all and any industrial raw material extracted from the French soil: iron, coal, potash. The Germans were able to re-organize France's heavy industry undisturbed by any interference from the French administration.

Ancient Claim Raised

Establishment of a forbidden area, however, proved to be the result of a much more far-seeing plan of German conquest. The French soon found out that the boundary of the restricted territory was almost exactly contiguous to the border-line of ancient Lotharingia, the "Mittelreich," which resulted from the partition of the Carolingian empire. The Pan-Germans, predecessors of the Nazis asserted that Germany by historical right was the successor of the Carolingian empire and that she had a legal claim to the inheritance of Lotharingen, Charlemagne's son. The "Mittelreich" comprised the former French provinces of Burgundy, Alsace, Lorraine, Champagne, Artois, Picardy and Flanders, which today are included in the "forbidden" area. The Pan-German authors recommended that the French population be driven out and the country repopulated by German peasants.

A Free-French writer, Jacques Lorraine, recently pointed out that German colonization of Eastern France was already under way. In February, 1941, German-controlled Alsatian newspapers announced that German peasants from Poland, Rumania and Bessarabia had arrived in Baden and that soon they were to be settled down in the forbidden zone. Cultivable land would be made available by the demolition of the French Maginot line

Guns Shifted to Coast

The workers of the "Organization Todt" systematically destroyed the French fortifications from which guns and other armaments were removed to the coastal zone. Germany's strong coastal defenses have been built with material from the Maginot Line. The German Labor Service worked so efficiently that in some parts of the former fortification line, the cultivation of the soil began as early as summer, 1941.

At the same time the German armistice delegation informed the French Government that a German agricultural society had been set up in Paris. Actually, a central-office of the East German agrarian settlement concern was organized in the French capital.

This German agricultural society was founded in 1939 in order to promote the colonization of conquered Poland by German peasants. Its Paris branch was intrusted by the German occupation authorities with the cultivation of farms in the forbidden area which had been abandoned by their owners.

It must not be forgotten that the refugees from the forbidden zone were not allowed to return to their homes and that, consequently, they were unable to reoccupy their farms.

Wide Area Covered

While the central office of the German society opened in Paris, five branch offices were established in French provincial centers: Amiens, Laon, Mezières-Charleville, Nancy and Dijon. All these offices, except that of Dijon, are located in the forbidden area. The control of the society extends over 5,750,000 acres of cultivable soil. However, the events in Russia have somewhat upset Germany's timetable for the colonization of France which has not progressed much since last year. But the colonization plan has not been forgotten. It will be systematically carried out if and when Germany wins the war.

As the Germans prepare to defend occupied Europe against a British-American invasion a new stress has been added to the sufferings of the remaining French population in the forbidden area. Latest dispatches indicate that the Nazis not only are strengthening their defense lines along the French Channel coast but actually have begun the evacuation of the entire French population from this region. The Germans are eager to remove all undesirable observers.

At the same time they fear sabotage by the inhabitants. The Channel coast may become the crucial battlefield on which the destiny of Europe will be decided. For many peasants this will be the third time they have had to leave their homes and farms in the path of advancing war. Will they have to rebuild them once again?

Meanwhile newspapers of Nazi-occupied Paris announced the departure of the 150,000th French workman for voluntary labor in Germany. He was one in a trainload of 550.

As a comparison, the newspaper said Belgium, with a population only one fifth that of France, had supplied 250,000 volunteer workers for Germany at the beginning of 1942.

Mussolini Assails Lack of Discipline In Talk to Prefects

BERN, Switzerland, April 30 (AP)—Italian newspapers disclosed yesterday that Benito Mussolini, in his conference April 28 with Fascist Prefects of the realm, assailed "a certain lack of discipline" in addition to discussing the problems of food, transportation, and imports.

The newspaper La Tribuna, commenting on the meeting, said the food problem, which "already was grave, has now worsened because of the necessity to aid peoples of the occupied regions."

The food problem, Mussolini told the Prefects, involved the difficulty of transportation and import, plus the fact that in the past year a mediocre harvest forced adoption of rationing, especially bread, to a level "so low as almost to touch the limit."

"The secondary cause of uneasiness," Mussolini was said to have declared, "is cheats and the lack of discipline of certain persons.

These persons, he said, had been and will continue to be "inexorably struck." They are considered traitors and will be shown "no mercy."

The country's total energy, Mussolini added, must be directed at the war aims. To this end, civil mobilization of labors will be considered a military matter, with those failing to respond being called before a military tribunal.

Traveled Shirt Acquires Collar After 4 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The tales of queues, coupons, and other war measures are numerous and this is a tale of a shirt. A man went to his hosier to get a collar sewn onto a shirt. Owing to war conditions the wholesale firm which did this sort of thing had split itself into various departments located in different places.

The customer called regularly once a week and received periodical bulletins as to progress. The shirt started by going to the north of England and thence back to the south. After a few weeks delay he was told that the job had been done but he had to send the necessary coupons. Having sent these he was informed that they could not be accepted because with them he had sent coupons for other garments. When this had been rectified he eventually received his shirt with collar attached—from a department in the west of England.

The whole transaction took over four months.

Germany Cancels Farming Holiday

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—The German radio told farm workers yesterday that they must forego their usual holiday Saturday, National Labor Day, because of a "special situation" caused by an unusually severe winter. The farmers have been working lately on Sundays for the same reason.

NEW YORK (CBS)—The Axis-controlled Amsterdam radio said that it is reported from Tokyo that 200,000 Japanese girls, living in the towns, will be sent to the country in order to aid the farmers.

The broadcast added that the girls will take care of the children and the public kitchens for the agricultural population.

No Half-Way War for Women Voters

By Bernice Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 30—If a large share of the American public doesn't learn during the coming months more about why we must have victory rather than compromise, why rationing is just answer to shortages, or why buying war bonds is better than buying aluminum dish pans, it will not be the fault of members of the National League of Women Voters. For at their biennial convention, now in session here, they have pledged themselves to the explanation and interpretation of these and other national issues as their wartime service to the nation.

For the duration of the war members of the League will be learning about government functions in war time so that they can pass it on to others. "To have continuing confidence and courage, men and women must know the way—must know the why behind the national issues," Mrs. Marion A. Cheek, Chairman of the Department of Government and Economic Welfare, told the delegates. "Without adequate information, public anger could be turned to dangerously wrong objects and the need for understanding is therefore all the greater. Members of the league can be 60,000 anchors in a storm, centers of confidence, purveyors of information in the simplest form. Only through passing on to others what we learn can the League fulfill the possibilities of the hour," Mrs. Cheek added.

Much of this service is already being performed and will be increasingly extended through the preparation and distribution of pamphlets, broadsides, pictograms, and posters, and through local radio programs on such subjects as taxation, inflation, rationing and war bonds. Mrs. Richard Edwards, wartime service director of the Indiana League, and Miss Ruth Mitchell, President of the Minnesota League, as well as many of the delegates from the floor told how members are carrying information to their neighbors and tradespeople, to their servants and to professional people, to factory workers, to State employees, to teachers, to farm homes, to libraries, to beauty parlors, banks, the corner grocer.

Rollin W. Bailey

Marion A. Cheek

Head of Department of Government and Economic Welfare of the National League of Women Voters which is holding its convention in Chicago.

With President Roosevelt's fireside speech coinciding with the opening of the convention, attention was centered on the League's work for the prevention of inflation. Lively discussion is expected on this issue when the program is debated by delegates and under which price control, rationing, and curtailing of purchasing power are proposed.

Delegates received further inspiration to carry on these services in the two addresses given by Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador, and Richard H. Tawney, advisor on social and politico-economic affairs in the British Embassy, Washington. Both said that their nations, as well as the United States, were fighting not only to save and preserve the democratic way of life, but also the freedom to improve that way of life. Mr. Tawney referred to it as a popular war, "not popular in the sense that any one likes it, but that the mass of the population regards it as personal to themselves, and that they intend to see it through even though it means many personal sacrifices."

Dr. Hu Shih pointed out that the war in the Pacific is an integral part of the world struggle for freedom and lasting peace, and that the people in China are also fighting a great and long war to preserve a way of life that has always been precious.

Big Opportunity for New Writers —But the Product Must Be Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—There are greater opportunities for young writers today than at any time in the past. But it is more difficult for an unknown writer to "break into print" than was true when such literary figures as Booth Tarkington and Jack London got their start.

This seemingly paradoxical situation was explained at the recent three-day meeting of the Writers' Conference of the West here, as being due to the fact that the general level of writing excellence is higher than it has been in the past, and, therefore, editors demand that the work of beginners meet this new standard. Also, there is greater competition now. But these disadvantages are offset by the greatly increased number of markets, and the payment of higher word rates.

While thus raising the young writer's hopes one minute, and dashing them the next, skilled craftsmen conducting panel discussions at the sessions explained that platitudes about writing and success still hold true—"Work hard and you'll—."

As a first step in attaining mastery of his craft, the young writer was told he must rid his mind of popular misconceptions about writing. The contention of "arty groups" that formula is a device used only by "hacks" and by those writers willing to sacrifice professional integrity for the "sake of money," is not true. Formula, which is another name for "story plan," is present in greater or less degree in practically every known piece of literary work. To bar writers using a formula from the "halls of fame" would mean ridding the literary world of most of its great names, including that of Shakespeare.

The extent to which formula should be employed depends upon the type of writing one wishes to do. In a short story designed for publication in rough paper magazines or "pulps" as they are called, formula is present to a high degree. The hero or heroine is confronted with many oostacles, each appearing more formidable than the one preceding, until finally a climax is reached, and the story problem—the situation confronting the characters—is solved. The chief feature of a pulp varn is action.

Formula is less evident in the literary short story. The plan here is to depict the psychological reactions of the characters to a given situation. And the plan or formula is completed when the characters either solve their problem or are defeated by it. The literary story is concerned mostly with manner. It has only a minimum of action, such as may be found in the "he-man" pulp story.

The smooth paper or "slick" magazine story—Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, and others—must combine both manner and action. That is, some of the best qualities of the pulp and literary yarn must go into the making of a story suitable for big circulation markets.

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Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time. 11.79mc (25.4m), 6.04mc (49.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).
Third Sundays, 6 p. m., Eastern War Time. 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time, add 4 hours, and 2 hours additional for British Double Summer time.

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350 ROOMS WITH TUB and SHOWER

Japanese Cut Burma Road; RAF Smashes Paris Plants

Continued from Page 1

ing fighters was directed against the Paris plants, other planes were assigned to attack airdromes in the vicinity to keep German fighters at a distance, while other bombers attacked the docks at Ostend, Belgium, and other points.

German airmen in return raided Norwich, historic city in Northeast England, doing considerable damage to stores, but little damage of military value.

RAF Raids:

The Royal Air Force bombed and set fire to the Goodrich Rubber Works and the Gnôme-Rhône Aero Plant in the Paris suburb of Gennevilliers last night in a renewal of the campaign to destroy captive French factories contributing to the German war arsenal, London announced.

The Goodrich plant was a subsidiary of the B. F. Goodrich Company of America but operated as a French concern with French officers and was reportedly completely written off as a loss by the parent company last year. When Paris fell in June, 1940, the factory was manufacturing tires and mechanical rubber goods. No Goodrich representative has been there since.

The Air Ministry in London said both plants were left aflame by low-level attacks made in the face of antiaircraft defenses strengthened since the raid on the Gnôme-Rhône factory April 5-6.

Six British planes were listed as missing in the night's operations, which also included blows at the docks of Ostend, Belgium, airdromes in the Low countries, and mine-laying in enemy waters.

Shortly after dawn Allied airmen swept out over the Channel again to attack shipping and airdromes.

The Germans acknowledged that considerable damage was done to buildings at Gennevilliers, 10 miles from the center of Paris, and said that RAF also raided the North German Coast.

Vichy reported 40 persons killed. It was the fifth raid in less than two months on factories in the Paris area.

While RAF bombers were engaged over the continent, the Nazi Air Force raided Norwich, in East Anglia, which a British communique said had caused casualties and damage—mostly in residential and shopping areas.

The Berlin Radio announcer said the Norwich raid "was a squaring of accounts ordered by Hitler for the destruction in Lübeck, Rostock, and Cologne.

"Hereafter churches will not be spared. The English people can thank the bloody criminal in the Prime Minister's seat for this."

Reports from Norwich itself said that several large stores in the shopping district lay in ruins. During the half-hour raid one church was reported damaged by an explosion and another by fire. Two motion-picture theaters were hit and homes in several areas were damaged or demolished. Two public shelters were struck by bombs and seven persons were killed.

Civil-defense services from neighboring communities co-operated with Norwich firefighters in a successful effort to save a fire-threatened hospital.

London, meanwhile, was stirred by reports from Stockholm which quoted Berlin sources as saying that United States fighter planes now were participating in the defense of Malta, Britain's vital Mediterranean island base. The Berlin sources did not specify how the American planes had reached Malta, but suggested they might have come from an aircraft carrier.

President Roosevelt said Tuesday night in a radio address that American warships were now in the Mediterranean.

Tallying up the cross-Channel offensive for April, the British reported they had made 16 raids on German targets during the month, two raids on Norway and one each on Italy and Czechoslovakia in addition to numerous forays over Northern France.

The British put their own bomber losses during April at 137 planes.

Burma:

The Japanese astride the Burma Road in the vicinity of Lashio have separated the British and Chinese defenders of Burma so that the British must withdraw rapidly northward to escape being cut off and to guard the way to India, London sources declared.

In penetrating to Lashio, the Japanese accomplished a northward advance of approximately 170 miles from Loilem in four days. Only Wednesday morning reports reaching Chungking had placed the invaders at Mansam, 50 miles south of Lashio.

The British on the west and the Chinese on the east were considered likely to continue to defend Burma on two different fronts and might attempt to reunite by making desperate counterattacks from the northwest and northeast.

The British, however, must pull out of their present positions below Mandalay, now vulnerable to a Japanese thrust from the northeast—the left rear.

In any case, it was said, the British would continue to fight along the Irrawaddy River from Mandalay clear up to the headquarters to Bhamo, 175 miles to the north, if need be.

They must protect that region to save the new routes being constructed between China and India. The source here said the British expect to receive extensive supplies and reinforcements over those routes when they are completed.

The British around Meiktila, 80 miles south of Mandalay, killed 150 Japanese and destroyed an invader transport two days ago, it was said, but this small victory does not change the necessity for a rapid withdrawal northward because of the Japanese advance against the Chinese on the east.

To be successful, this withdrawal must already have begun, many informed sources in London asserted.

There is a tendency to lay the Chinese weakness on the east to the fact that they sent reinforcements into the west to relieve a British force encircled at Yenangyaung last week.

Well-informed military sources discounted this, saying the Chinese sent to the British assistance were fresh from China and that in any case "reinforcements were sent where they were needed at the time."

The Chinese now are expected to continue fighting parallel to the Burma Road, possibly with reinforcements and fresh supplies sent from China.

The British are expected to make stands along the Irrawaddy, making use of a narrow-gauge railway west of the Irrawaddy from near Mandalay northeastward through Shwebo and Kawlin to Myitkyina, 81 miles north of Bhamo and 900 miles upriver from the sea.

Meanwhile, large fires were reported raging at Lashio, indicating either that Burmese "fifth-column" incendiarists had risen there, that the Japanese actually had penetrated the town from outlying positions, or that the Allies themselves, giving Lashio up for lost, were putting the place to the torch.

At least some of the lend-lease supplies which the Burma Road's overburdened truck transport had failed to move on into China were known to have been destroyed. A Chinese Army spokesman said this was the fate of supplies remaining after the bulk had been carried on.

A Chinese spokesman said there was only minor fighting on the Central and Western Fronts, in the Sittang and Irrawaddy River Valleys but that a Chinese force still was engaging the Japanese around Pyawbwe, 85 miles south of Mandalay, and that another Chinese force was attacking eastward from Taunggyi, 60 miles east of Pyawbwe.

This latter force could, with sufficient strength, isolate the Japanese near Lashio by cutting their communications, he said, but he noted too in this war of swift movement and infiltration that the Japanese would have the choice of proceeding on northward, toward the Chinese border, or swinging west to encircle Mandalay.

With the invaders already around Lashio, 135 miles northeast of Mandalay on the Burma Road, Chinese quarters agreed the situation was extremely grave.

New Lashio, only a few miles from the old town of Lashio where the Mandalay rail line links with the mountain road into China, was described as the center of fighting.

Advices from the front declared Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American commander of the Chinese forces in Burma, would contest every foot of ground and military circles expressed belief he would be favored by the increasingly rough terrain which lies ahead of the Japanese.

One bright side to the picture was provided by the announcement that the "Flying Tigers" of the American Volunteer Group had scored a new victory over the Japanese Air Force, shooting down 22 to 24 planes which attempted to raid Loiwing on the Yunnan-Burma border.

The Chinese Central News said the remaining two Japanese planes had been damaged and probably failed to reach their bases. The A. V. G. fliers did not lose a single plane in the combat, which took place Tuesday, it was said.

Loiwing is the site of one of China's few warplane factories—a plant organized by William D. Pawley of New York. The town also is known as Pawleyville.

The situation on the west flank of the Burma Front apparently remained unchanged. Last reports indicated British and Chinese troops were attempting to hold positions north of Chauk, which is situated on the Irrawaddy River about 100 miles southwest of Mandalay.

It was announced that Madame Chiang Kai-shek, American-educated wife of the Chinese General, was going to Burma to visit Chinese wounded and distribute $16,000 in United States currency to soldiers who had distinguished themselves for gallantry.

Chinese quarters, meanwhile, indicated they were greatly heartened by President Roosevelt's Tuesday night speech—especially his assurance that ways would be found to deliver war supplies to China despite the closing of the Burma Road.

In return for this assurance, the Central News said, "China offers for the comfort of President Roosevelt and her other American friends her unflinching faith and unswerving determination which no adversaries in Burma or any other theater of war can swerve."

The Army organ Sao Tang Pao, said Mr. Roosevelt's speech showed that "America's man power and resources have been sufficiently mobilized to enable serious blows to be dealt to the enemy," and added that the address would "affect Axis morale just as it will encourage the Allies."

Russia:

Soviet dispatches reaching London today indicated that the Red Army was continuing its strong attacks above and below Kursk, half-way point and major supply depot for the German line from the lower Moscow Front south to the Sea of Azov.

Kuibyshev reported that Russian troops had reached Norennya, northwest of Kursk on the road to Orel, and were advancing near Belgorod, some 50 miles above Kharkov and about 70 miles south of Kursk in an effort to envelop and destroy that key base in Hitler's offensive plans.

Izyum on the Donets River 80 miles southeast of Kharkov also was reported to be the scene of heavy fighting.

The shifting of Soviet offensive action southward to regions long quiet appeared to be a major effort to smash the bases from which the Nazis had intended to launch the heaviest of their projected attacks.

Moscow dispatches said regiments of the German Fifth Division, described as one of Hitler's "spring offensive" division, were badly mauled by the Red Army 12 hours after they entered the front lines.

A Russian communiqué said the Red Admies "wiped out about 1,000 enemy officers and men" in two days of fighting in the Smolensk zone, 200 miles west of Moscow.

Hitler's field headquarters acknowledged that Russian troops "succeeded in breaking through our positions" on the outskirts of a large locality, but declared they were thrown back by a counter-attack.

The city was not specifically identified, but the Nazi High Command said the Russians had been using strong tank forces in fighting around Orel, 200 miles south of Moscow.

Australia:

Allied planes destroyed or damaged 20 Japanese planes on the ground and started large fires in an attack Wednesday on an enemy air base at Lae, New Guinea, it was announced officially from the allied headquarters in Australia, today.

The assault was disclosed in an Allied communiqué which also reported that Japanese planes had attacked Port Moresby, New Guinea, three times Wednesday but had done only minor damage.

In addition to the attack on Lae, Allied planes also made relatively light raid on the Japanese base at Koepang, Capital of Dutch Timor, the bulletin said.

Australian Air Minister A. S. Drakeford said that American-made Consolidated Catalina reconnaissance planes had defied their designers' aims in this war by diving and bombing Japanese targets on New Guinea and New Britain.

He said the big seaplanes had done a remarkable job in checking the Japanese southward sweep toward this continent and would "occupy a place of honor in the history of air war."

Australian pilots first used the craft for their real purpose—to scout out the Japanese positions—but these planes, he said, then became "truly combat aircraft" and were the first to strike heavy blows at the Japanese bases in Lae, Rabaul, and Salamaua.

The Air Minister disclosed that Australia's losses in this type of aircraft had been replaced by new shipments from the United Sttes.

Philippines:

Reporting on the situation in the Philippines, Allied headquarters in Australia said the Japanese had landed reinforcements from five transports at Parang on the west shore of Mindanao Island—apparently in a determined effort to crush the small American and Filipino forces which still are maintaining gallant resistance there.

Corregidor, the communiqué said, again underwent heavy bombing Wednesday and the surrounding fortified islands were shelled extensively. The guns of the forts answered the Japanese fire, silencing three batteries and destroying a truck column on the Luzon shore, headquarters said.

In Panay, American and Filipino troops still were resisting fiercely the enemy drive for control of that rich central island. Fighting was reported in the vicinity of San Remigio, in the Province of Antique, and near Alibunan, just north of Lambunao, from which the defenders retired more than a week ago under the pressure of repeated enemy attacks in overwhelming numbers.

Japanese forces in Panay have been concentrated largely in the ports and in the coastal areas, the communiqué said, and there has been a noticeable increase in enemy naval strength off the waters of Panay and other islands in the Central Visayan group.

These factors, plus the continuing fighting on Cebu and the recently reported aerial reconnaissance of the Island of Negros, appeared to be part of a concentrated Japanese drive to break up inter-island communications and to find and destroy any remaining airfields in the islands which might be used by American planes.

The communiqué disclosed also that the Japanese had been unable to stamp out resistance on the Island of Luzon, despite the collapse of large-scale opposition with the fall of Bataan. Enemy detachments were reported to be advancing against patrols sent out by small units of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright's forces in the Cagayan Valley of mountainous Northern Luzon, where isolated bands of the American-Filipino Army have carried on a daring, irregular warfare since December.

Chief of Staff Inspects AEF in Ireland

Associated Press

Marshall Confers With American Officers

During his inspection of United States troops training in Northern Ireland, Gen. George C. Marshall (right foreground), United States Army Chief of Staff, talks to a contingent of the A. E. F.'s officers. General Marshall made the inspection trip to Ireland in connection with his recent trip to England.

Election in Japan First in Five Years

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, From Japanese Broadcasts, April 30

The Japanese electorate voted today to select the 466 members of the House of Representatives, lower chamber of the Imperial Diet, in the first general election in five years.

A record total of 1,079 candidates was in the field, nearly 500 of them backed by the Government-sponsored League for Support of the Throne. Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo and other members of the Cabinet campaigned actively for league candidates.

Some 15,000,000 males of 25 and over are eligible to vote.

Sale Checkers To Supervise Price Ceilings

Continued from Page 1

orders, they are already beginning to ask why the order is not broader.

As sweeping and revolutionary as was Mr. Henderson's price ceiling order, there are loopholes in it that would not have been in Bernard M. Baruch's proposal for a universal ceiling on wages, prices, and profits which Congress turned down last fall.

Some of these were pointed out today by consumer spokesmen. Dr. Esther Cole Franklin, speaking for the American Association of University Women, for instance, expressed the view that controls would be completely effective only if all food prices were included.

Because of the "parity price" provisions of the present Price Control Act, Mr. Henderson's hands are tied against fixing prices on 25 to 30 per cent of the food items that go to make up the average American housewife's food budget. Food prices, largely because of this provision in the law, have risen faster than any other phase of the cost of living.

No Action on Wages

Another phase of price control on which women consumers are anxiously awaiting action is wage stabilization.

Down in Fort Worth, Texas, where the General Federation of Women's Clubs is holding its annual convention this week, Mrs. Ernest Heller of Youngstown, Ohio, was applauded when she asked Dan A. West, Director of the OPA's Consumer Division, "Why was no ceiling placed on wages?"

Following the example of Mr. Henderson, Mr. West's reply was that the OPA has no jurisdiction over the control of wages.

President Roosevelt's intention is to institute a "wage stabilization" policy through the machinery of the War Labor Board. The WLB now has authority to settle wage disputes. The President's advisers contend that a law imposing rigid wage standards and ceilings would be difficult to enforce.

Civilian Participation

Consumer organizations in Washington are agreed that they have a big job on their hands educating their members to understand the significance of civilian participation and vigilance in making the antiinflationary measure work.

Realizing that the retailer will be hardest hit by his order limiting prices "for virtually everything Americans eat, wear and use," Mr. Henderson has indicated that he will not emphasize the enforcement angle for the time being.

The rise in wholesale prices in the last year has been 12 per cent greater than in retail prices. Under the new order these rises cannot be passed along to consumers but must be "rolled back" to the wholesaler or the manufacturer.

Anxious not to antagonize the retailer unnecessarily at this time, Mr. Henderson is shying away from an "army of women price policemen," such as has been successfully organized among clubwomen in Canada.

Mr. Henderson said at a press conference when the price order was announced that he saw no reason to unnecessarily stir up "a fight between the housewife and the retailer."

Inspection of Lists

Women who are anxious to help the Government enforce price ceilings will be able to inspect lists of 100 of the most important groups of items in the average family's cost of living at their retailers after May 18.

After July 1, each retailer must have a prepared statement of the highest prices for all his commodities or services which he delivered or supplied during March. These will be available for examination upon request.

Mrs. Edna Van Horn, speaking for the American Home Economic Association, urged that price ceilings be supported by definite commodity standards. Anxiety has been expressed in some consumer quarters that manufacturers may get around price ceilings by putting shoddy goods on the market.

Mr. Henderson has explained that a shoddy article, replacing a reputable one, would be a new article and could not be sold for the same price maximum as the better article.

Nazi Peace Feelers Declared Routed Through Three Nations

Continued from Page 1

patch last night. It said the three proposals were routed through Turkey, Switzerland and Sweden; that all were similar.

The agency said the memorandum provided that Germany would control the continent, annex "living space" from Russia, and control virtually all the French, Dutch and Belgian colonial possessions.

If the Allied powers accepted these conditions, it said, Germany would undertake:

1. To recognize the British Empire in its present form.
2. To recognize "control" of Latin America by the United States "both in political and economic spheres."
3. To collaborate in setting up a trade system among the three resultant "empires."

Drive Japan Back

The last paragraph was reported to have referred to assistance which Germany would be prepared to give the Allies so that they might "drive Japan back to her natural limits."

[A Berlin propaganda broadcast last night concerning President Roosevelt's speech April 28 referred three times to "the Axis powers and Japan," as if Japan were not a part of the Axis. It suggested that the United States should restrict military activity to the western hemisphere for "a perfectly comfortable war."

Japan reported last Dec. 11 that Japan, Germany and Italy had signed a pact that none would make a separate peace.]

Attribution of the peace memorandum to Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring recalled the Rudolf Hess incident of May 10, 1941. Reichsmarshal Göring is Hitler's chief deputy.

The London Daily Mail declared in a dispatch datelined "on the Italian frontier" that Fascists saw signs of revolt in Italy and the News Chronicle said editorially that all that nation needed to do to obtain a separate peace was to pledge that her territory would not be used against the United Nations.

Russian Entry in War Seen

Continued from Page 1

tives in the interests of gaining complete agreement on unified grand strategy embracing all the theaters of the war.

Russia and China United

In view of the close military collaboration between China and Russia ever since the Japanese attack on China, in which General Hsiung has been a principal participant and in view of the fact that he has but lately come from the Chinese front lines, the General's views take on even more than normal weight.

On broad strategy, General Hsiung is putting these observations before the American and British High Command:

That it is both practicable and desirable for the United Nations to conduct major offensives against Germany and Japan at the same time.

That what is needed against Germany is primarily land power and that the great need against Japan is naval and air power.

That the Allies must not allow the Axis nations to exploit the conquest they have already made.

That, in particular, if this is permitted, Japan, which has acquired immense supplies of rubber, oil, sugar and rice, will become almost impregnable and the war in the Pacific will be indefinitely prolonged.

That while Germany is at present being held in check by Great Britain and Russia, under no circumstances should Japan be given a breathing spell to wax stronger for wider conquests.

Joins in Common Cause

Speaking with particular reference to the Chinese Military Mission now in Washington, General Hsiung in a meeting with newspaper correspondents at the Mission's headquarters said:

"We have not come to conduct any negotiations on behalf of the Chinese Government but we have been sent to contribute our efforts in the common cause under the guidance of the President.

"In view of the preponderance of manpower and financial and material resources, not to say a just cause, the United Nations undoubtedly should win the final victory. But history has told us that in any military operation among allies, unless there is unified strategy covering all theaters of operation, every country is liable to operate according to its own interests or preoccupations, and the very size and strength of the united powers becomes an element of weakness.

"We all realize that a lack of co-ordination among ourselves at the beginning of the war enabled Japan, after more than four years of exhausting war with China, to win notable victories in the Southwest Pacific. And now, in contrast, we see that Japan and Germany, in pursuing a strategy possibly designed to meet in the Persian Gulf, have manifested their striking desire in co-ordinating their efforts."

War On All Fronts

Reminded of the frequently expressed military view that it would be better strategy to focus the main Allied offensive first against Germany, the Chinese General said that there was nothing wrong in theory with the idea of knocking out one end of the Axis before the other, but he warned that it was necessary to take account of all eventualities.

"It is all very well if that strategy succeeds in defeating Germany," he said. "But what if the victory doesn't come off? We must consider all the possibilities."

"You imply then that we must go on fighting Japan also?"

"Naturally."

General Hsiung, who, like Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, is a graduate of the Japanese Imperial War College, was confident that whatever Japan's gain in Burma, supplies would continue to get to China. He agreed with President Roosevelt's fireside chat remark that ways would be found. China's most pressing military needs are airplanes and heavy artillery, and when this material is available in substantial amounts the General is confident the Chinese armies can push the Japanese into the sea.

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, April 30, 1942

A Thursday Page

Peril in Moscow

By M. Josephine Smith
Author of "Three Secrets," etc.

Chapter One

Bright sunshine tempered the sharp cold of a winter's day in the town of Oriefko, some fifty miles from Moscow. The clear stillness of the crisp air had an exhilarating tang that brought a glow to the cheeks of the dozen or so boys and girls who were taking advantage of one of the many Russian holidays to enjoy the well-kept ice on the flooded lawn alongside the house of Vasili Vasilovitch, director of one of the two large factories around which the town was built.

At one end of the lawn stood the ice hill, an artificial slide made of wood sloped at a long, steep angle from a platform set on a high scaffolding, then covered with snow and flooded until it was smooth and swift for tobogganing. The hill was much too steep and slippery to climb, and a narrow stairway was built at one side, separated from the slide by a partitioning board. After rushing down the ice hill, the toboggans had a clear runway across the width of the lawn, over the main driveway which led to the house, ending with a long stretch down a comparatively narrow track through a grove of trees. There were no hills near Oriefko that could be used for this favorite winter sport, hence the necessity for an artificial one.

Nadine, the director's 13-year-old daughter, paused near the foot of the ice hill and looked up enviously at one of the boys who was standing on the platform above. He balanced on his skates for a moment, then slipped over the edge and shot down the slide like a rocket, bending forward to save himself from the inevitable backward throw when the sharp angle of the hill met the level ground at the bottom. He flashed across the rink and disappeared between the rows of snow-laden trees.

Nadine Persists

"I wish I could come down the ice hill on my skates!" exclaimed Nadine.

Marya, who had just skated to her side, shook her head decidedly.

"It does not matter for the boys," she said. "They do not mind bumping their heads and bruising themselves all over; but I do not think you would want to receive a great blow on the back of your head, Nadine!"

"I believe I could do it," answered Nadine. "And I don't mind a few bruises." Then as Boris, the boy whose feat had called forth her admiration, presently came skating back with long easy strokes, she called to him:

"Is it really hard to come down the ice hill on your skates, Boris?"

Boris shrugged his shoulders.

"When you know how, it is not so hard," he said. "But you must balance yourself right. It is for boys to do, not girls; boys' heads are harder and a knock does not matter so much." His face broadened into a smile.

"I'm going to try!" Nadine's hazel eyes, so different from the blue ones of most of the other children, sparkled with sudden decision. She waited while a couple of toboggans flew down the hill; then she skated across and began laboriously to climb the steps at the side of it.

"Nadine, don't do it!" called Marya warningly. But Nadine paid no heed.

A Gallant Attempt

It was not very easy to climb the steps on skates, and when Nadine finally reached the stop she had to pause to get her breath. Now that she was really committed to the adventure she felt a quick thrill of suspense. She stooped to feel if her skates were quite firm and straight; then she set her feet carefully together and looked down the hill.

"You'd better not try it, Nadine," shouted Boris from below. "I'll bring a toboggan up, and you can come down on it with me."

That settled it. Nadine blinked her eyes quickly, drew a deep breath—and let herself go. There was a moment of exhilaration, of wildly thrilling excitement: nothing could stop that wild downward rush! The next instant, the sheet of level ice at the bottom of the hill rose up to meet her! there was a sudden thrust backward that threw her entirely off her balance; then her feet were jerked from under her and she shot along the ice in a huddled heap.

Marya and Boris both raced toward her, but they were at the far end of the rink, by the ice hill, and the impetus of the descent had thrown her almost to the main driveway, nearly at the feet of another boy who had just been admitted to the garden by the watchman who guarded the gate.

"Nadine! Are you all right?" he exclaimed, stooping to help her up.

"Yes—I'm all right." But she spoke breathlessly and sat for a minute on the ice before taking his outstretched hand.

"That was a very foolish thing for you to do, to try to come down the ice hill on your skates," he reproved her seriously.

"Don't be silly, Mikhail." Nadine spoke crossly. She felt humiliated to have made such an ignominious ending to her attempted feat; and she was especially annoyed that Mikhail should have come along at that particular moment.

A Loose Skate

"Nadine, I am sure you have had a sharp knock. The ice hill really is difficult on skates." Marya was more sympathetic than tactful.

"It is for boys, not girls, as I said," put in Boris.

"I'll come down all right next time!" exclaimed Nadine, looking up at them all defiantly. But her defiance lost some of its vehemence, because she was still shaking from the violence of her fall, although her head had not hit the ice hill, and her thickly padded shube had saved her from any other serious hurt. She was accustomed enough to mere bruises, because she was always trying to cut new figures with her skates. She let the two boys help her up; then Boris and Marya skated away together. But Mikhail was looking down at her skates.

"Nadine, one of your skates is loose." He pointed to her left foot.

"Oh dear! I'll have to go in and take off my boots." Secretly, Nadine was not sorry for the excuse to stop skating and go into the house.

"You'd better let me help you," said Mikhail. "I'm going to the house, too; the Director sent me with a message to your mother." They set off together.

Unwelcome News

"Where is Tatiana? Why didn't she come to skate today as she promised?" asked Nadine. Mikhail's sister, Tatiana, was her special friend.

Mikhail's ice blue eyes took on a tragic expression.

"Tatiana could not come today," he answered somberly. "She is much too unhappy to skate."

"What has happened?" Nadine stopped and looked up at him anxiously. Whatever made Tatiana miserable would surely make her unhappy, too. Then, as a thought struck her, she exclaimed, "It isn't anything about your father, is it, Mikhail?"

He nodded gloomily.

"We had word this morning our appeal has been refused. They will not release him."

"Oh!" It was a long drawn out expression of dismay. "And Tatiana hoped so much! I'm so dreadfully sorry, Mikhail!"

Mikhail threw out his hands in a gesture of hopelessness.

"It seems now that there is nothing more that we can do—nothing!"

Nadine blinked back tears determinedly.

"You mustn't give up hope, Mikhail: you just mustn't. We'll find some way to get your father released—we have to!"

They went on to the house, and Nadine stopped in the porch to take off her skating boots and to put on the house shoes that she had left handy. It would never do to scratch the floor of the wide entrance hall, beautifully laid in parquet and polished until it shone like a mirror. Only long practice enabled Nadine to walk across it without slipping.

American Birthright

William Franklin—or Vasili Vasilovitch, as he was always called in Oriefko—was the director of the Sazonsky cotton mill. He was an American who had lived for many years in Russia, had married a Russian, and their only child, Nadine, had known no other home. But she had an American governess, for her father would not allow her to lose her American birthright. She had a visiting Russian teacher, too, and spoke and wrote English and Russian with equal ease. When her father was at home they all spoke English; but Nadine and her mother usually talked together in Russian.

Nadine found her mother sitting behind a steaming samovar, for it was time for afternoon tea.

"Mother!" she burst out, "Tatiana and Mikhail are in dreadful trouble: they have just had word that their father will not be set free!"

"Oh, Mikhail, I am so sorry," exclaimed Mrs. Franklin. "Is there no more hope at all?"

"None. It is the end. My father will no doubt be kept in prison all his life. And only because he loves freedom and justice! It is a crime; but such things happen in Russia."

Mikhail spoke bitterly. He was only 15, but he had already known tragedy. He had spent his childhood in a wealthy home; for it was the period shortly before the first World War and the Communist revolution had not yet brought confiscation of private property.

Prisoner Without Trial

Sergei Mikhaflovitch, his father, was a considerable landowner and a man of fine education; but he had liberal views, too liberal for his safety in Russia at that time. One day, words which he had spoken in resentment at some act of injustice were reported to the secret police. His house was searched, and revolutionary literature, which must have been "planted," for he vowed he had never seen it before, was discovered. There was no real trial; but his estates were confiscated, he was thrown into prison, and his wife and two children were left to take care of themselves as best they could.

Mr. Franklin knew and admired Sergei Mikhailovitch. He offered his son some light work in the mill office for part time, arranging it so that he could attend the school provided by the mill owners; it was a good school, and students who really wished to work could graduate from it to the university or the technical school in Moscow. The small amount which Mikhail earned, and the money which his mother had scraped together through the secret sale of her jewelry, enabled them to live humbly in a small peasant's cottage.

Mrs. Franklin could find very little that was encouraging to say. Nadine's spirit refused to accept defeat, however. As she said goodbye, she repeatedly doggedly:

"There must be a way to get your father set free, Mikhail! He hasn't committed any crime: he only spoke the things that my father says everyone believes and says in America!"

Hoping for Opportunity

"In Russia that is the worst crime of all!" retorted Mikhail bitterly. "But it will not always be so, Nadine," he went on fiercely. "Some day we shall be free, too!"

"Mikhail, you must tell Tatiana not to give up hope: I just won't believe that nothing can be done."

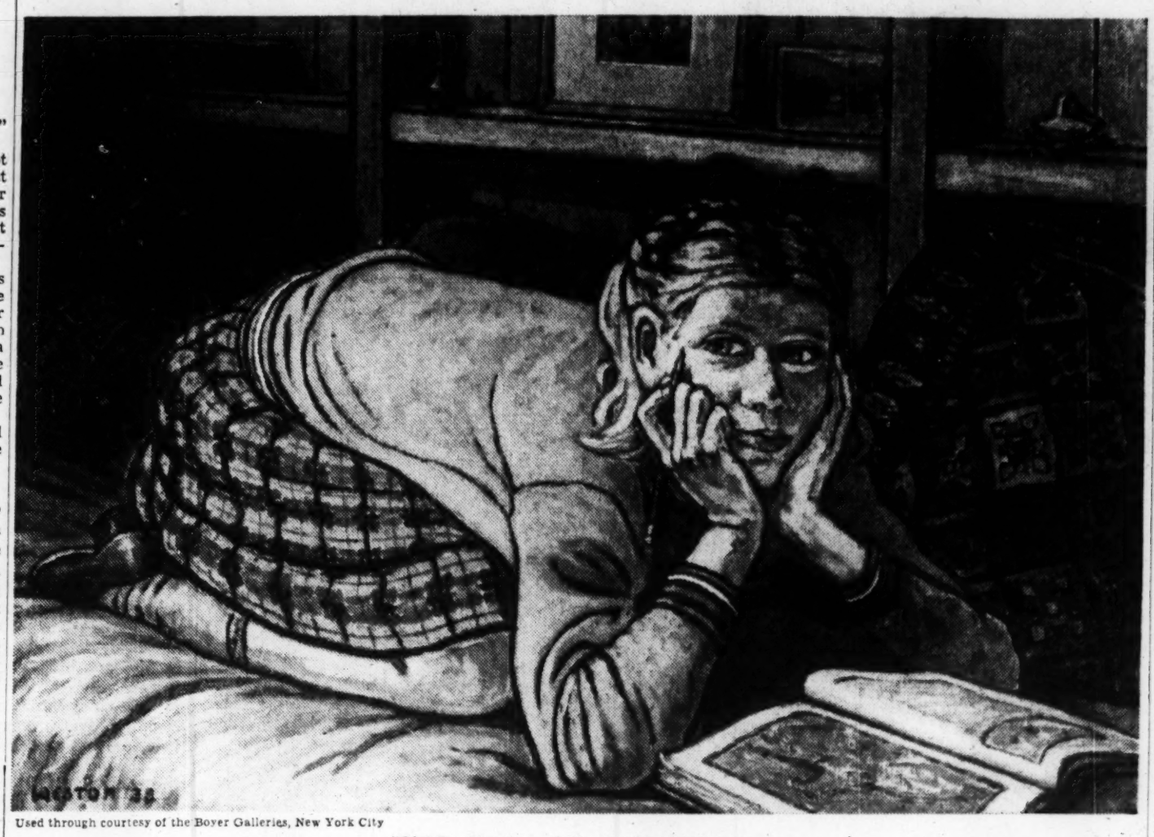
Mikhail shook his head.

"What more is there to do?" he asked.

"Well, I shall do something," she insisted. "Don't forget to give my message to Tatiana; although I do not think you believe what I say. You are a real Russian, Mikhail—you are a fatalist! You do not believe that a thing that is good can nearly always be done if you make up your mind to do it, because an opportunity is sure to come if you are ready and waiting for it!"

Mikhail gave her a sudden startled glance; and as he walked down the driveway, he looked very thoughtful.

(To be continued next Thursday.)



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"Girl Reading," a painting by Harold Weston.

A Homelike Club for Evacuees

I pushed open a door beneath a swinging sign which read, "Junior Club," and found myself in a long room where a number of women were sitting at small tables, knitting or sewing. At one end of the room, a young girl was working behind a canteen counter while another, who couldn't have been more than seventeen, was checking rows of figures in a large book. I went to her table.

"Would you tell me how all this began?"

"That's easy," she said. "It began last term-end when I came home to find mother, who is billeting officer, very worried because our evacuees were not settling here. We are a reception area for the North Midlands, and just lately the authorities have been persuading a lot of mothers and children to come. Well, the children soon grew to love the country, but their mothers were bored. They were used to big cities, to cinemas and shops and crowds of people and, as you can see, our town isn't very large."

Actually it is very small. A little cobbled square, an old inn, a group of shops in a twisting main street—that is all.

Too Little to Do

"They thought it was too quiet," the girl went on, "and, having no homes of their own to look after, there was little for them to do. So they became weary, and decided to go back to their cities.

"We were sorry, of course, but I don't think we worried particularly until one morning we were told that a city to which five of our evacuees had returned had been heavily raided. That really shook us, up. My mother was quite wretched about it. "We'll try to find out if they are all right," she said, and off we went to the billeting office.

It was while I was waiting there that Frances dashed in. She had been School Captain during the year we both finished school, and was a great one for getting things done.

"'Look here, Mary,' she said, 'we've got to do something about these evacuees. We've got to make them like being here. I've been thinking about it, and I believe that they want some place of their own—somewhere in which they will really feel at home, where they can have—'

"'A cup of tea and a gossip!' I interrupted. 'A sort of little club.'

"'That's it,' Frances agreed. "'Let's go and talk to the Vicar.'

A New Start

"So we talked to the Vicar, and he loaned us the smaller Church Hall and heaps of chairs. Then we talked to people we knew and they loaned—or gave us—their card tables and bright cloths to fit them. At this point news came from the station to say that our evacuees had returned.

"With the help of several friends we redecorated the hall, varnished the chairs, and coaxed into life the old stove in the kitchen. Then we decided we'd better form a committee, and here's a point we are very proud of—only two people on the committee are over twenty, my mother and the Vicar.

"Our evacuee members are most enthusiastic about the club and very anxious to do something useful. I think they have succeeded. Come and have a look around and see if you don't agree."

We joined a group of women at a long table. Some were knitting socks and pullovers, while others were working on gaily colored bed-socks for the aged pensioners in the Rest Home on the wolds.

Another group of workers, who called themselves the Salvage Committee, collected and sorted waste paper and cardboard, and made house-to-house collections of old aluminum and tin-ware for the national effort.

In a corner two women were studying a seed catalogue, for the Club owns a large allotment where fine vegetables are grown. "It will be grand," one of them said, "to send fresh greens to our folks back in the cities!"

M. A. H.

Happy Times With Hobbies

Daisy Welch, Nadine Noll, Priscilla Hale, and Judith Foster Tell About Theirs

Our hobbyists today are Daisy Welch, of Bradford, Pennsylvania; Nadine Noll, of Ord, Nebraska; Priscilla Hale, of Stoneham, Massachusetts; and Judith Foster, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Here are their letters:

Hobby Families

My peanut and walnut families are dolls made out of peanuts and walnuts. I began the hobby of making the peanut dolls first. They are made of peanuts, except the arms, legs and feet. Almost a year after I began making the peanut dolls, I began making the walnut dolls. I used one walnut for the head and one for the body and joined them together so they could move their heads. Everything that I make is entirely my own original idea. I am sending you some snapshots of them.

My peanut and walnut families have been exhibited in different parts of the United States and in New York City several times and they have won for me many prizes. Among my prizes were first prize at the American Doll Show in New York City; a blue ribbon at the New York World's Fair. Last winter I won $5 in cash and a 19-volume World Encyclopedia set, for a letter about my hobby on the Bright Idea program of National Broadcasting Company. Some of my dolls have been exhibited at the National Broadcasting Company.

Besides making whole families of dolls out of peanuts, men, women, boys, girls and babies, I make nearly all kinds of peanut animals. I have also made a complete peanut orchestra. All of the musicians have thumbs and fingers, and I also made the musical instruments.

Daisy Welch.

Peanut boy and donkey

A walnut family

Hunt the Button

My hobby is collecting buttons. About two years ago I started a button collection. I found thirty-eight buttons in my Mother's button box and I asked the neighbors and friends for buttons. They asked their neighbors and friends for buttons for me. At present I have over sixteen hundred buttons and several friends are collecting for me.

We purchased brightly colored cloth upon which to mount the buttons. I have white buttons, white with colored markings, and pink buttons on blue cloth; tan, yellow, gray and brown buttons on orange cloth; glass, metallic, and cloth buttons on red cloth; orange, black, and red on green cloth; and green, lavender and blue on pink cloth.

This is a very pretty and colorful display and makes it quite simple when I receive a new button. If it is a white button I compare it with the white buttons. I have, etc. I am collecting only one button of a kind. Some of my friends have as many as three of a kind but in different sizes. In a special case I have lodge, soldier, campaign, fireman, police, etc., buttons.

Some of the buttons are in sets—Century of Progress symbols, patriotic emblems, New York World's Fair, accessories, garden tools and implements, groceries.

During my summer vacation, the librarian of our Public Library asked to have my button collection displayed in the hobby case there.

Nadine Noll

"Don't Feed the Animals"

I have a hobby which I like very much. I have had it ever since I was about three years old. It is collecting stuffed and china animals. I have all sizes from a big furry dog that is about a foot and a half high and two feet long to a little carved wooden one that is about half an inch high and three fourths of an inch long. I have so many I hardly know where to put them all.

Every time Christmas or my birthday comes along I get two or three and so it has been for the past seven years until I have about fifty-five altogether.

I hope other children, whatever their hobby is, will have as much fun with it as I have with mine.

Priscilla Hale.

A Tricky Trio

My hobby is making comic strips. I have three main characters in them. They are my girl-friend, Joan, another girl, Patty, and myself. The characters are really living, just as I am, but, of course, the adventures are not true, because I make them up myself.

I began to make these comic strips when I was eight years old and have been making them ever since. The comics were rather plain and funny-looking at first, but as I practiced on them, they looked more like real comic strips.

I have made two comic books already and am working on the third. I have a certain way of making the comic strips. I use blank typewriting paper for the pages, and I rule the paper off into twelve even squares in which I print the conversations and draw the pictures and figures.

After I draw about thirty or forty pages of one comic strip, I make two covers for them. Then I fasten the covers and pages together and make a book from them.

My first book was about "Joan and Judy and Patty at Home"; the second about "Joan, Judy and Patty in Africa," and the third is about "Some More Adventures of Joan, Judy, and Patty." In the adventures Joan and Judy are always trying to play tricks on Patty, and Patty is always trying to get even with them.

I have also started to color my comic strips with pencil crayons, because it looks much nicer and it makes the printing and the figures show up plainer.

Making comic strips is my favorite hobby because when I grow up I want to write books and try to publish my comic strips in newspapers and children's magazines.

Judith Foster.

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The Home Forum

We Prune Our Apple Trees

THEY WERE ALMOST half as old as the white house before which they grew. Twisted and gnarled and crotchety, they stood in the orchard; leaned, rather, against any wind that would support them. They looked as if they might lean too far one day.

Said the farmer who helped us with the haying: "I suppose you'll take them out soon. The hay would cut more easily, and the apples aren't sound enough to put in a basket or tasty enough for a pie."

It seemed easier to agree than argue, when we knew so little about apple trees; so we said vaguely: "Probably we shall. At least, they'll make good firewood."

* * *

The apple trees stayed through that first summer, perhaps because there was so much else to do that we quite forgot them. Bluebirds nested in them; robins sang from their topmost boughs; swallows skimmed their leaves. In the spring, their bloom was gay against the sky; in the summer, their shade was more than we had hoped for; in the autumn, it was a surprise to find that the ancient trees still bore fruit of no mean taste. And there were more than enough good apples for batches of pies and bowls of apple sauce and baskets for friends. Rugged individuals as they were, they had flavors all their own—spicy and tangy.

During the winter, the gnarled shapes of the trees looked more fantastic than ever as they rose out of the snow and cast their queer distortions in ever queerer shadows. The apples that we had not thought worth gathering served their purpose then. Darting from the shelter of the woods came the red squirrel, his tail held high. He burrowed busily under the snow for apples; he raced up the trees for the few that dangled frozen from high boughs. Tearing them open for their seeds, he would dart home again to share the good things and the good news with his family.

We were glad we had not been hasty in cutting down the trees. We were glad that the trees still stood as they had stood for fifty years or more.

* * *

Then a new spring came and, before its arrival, the whole world had changed. All the things that had seemed of small account were now precious and valuable. People were saving in every way they could: using old things, so that new ones would not have to be bought or manufactured; calling to remembrance and practice the adage of their grandparents:

"Eat it up,
Wear it out;
Make it do
Or go without."

In a marvelous and scarcely comprehensible way, such actions were all part of a great national effort—no, a world effort—to aid in bringing order out of chaos. So the old trees, along with all the other old things, came into their own. They were bearing, even though they were so crotchety, and the new trees we contemplated setting out would not bear for two years. It was now that everything counted, not two years from now.

Everyone was helping, too.

When the nurseryman came by one day, he said: "I'd like to prune those trees for you—not daintily, but savagely. Something would happen to them, even though they are so old."

* * *

We listened and then we bargained with him (as you must do if you live in the land of Yankees), and he cut a third from his price when we said we would do the donkey work of picking up the brush and burning it.

He looked at us, as if he did not believe us, and then said: "Well, if it doesn't storm a week from tomorrow, I'll be here."

We agreed, never realizing how hard it would be to keep our agreement and wait the week.

* * *

It was nearing the end of March. The days came on warm and sunny, as they had not been for a long time, and suddenly the birds started arriving. The morning after our arrangement with the nurseryman, there was flash after flash of blue across the orchard, as more than one family of bluebirds looked for places to nest. We went out and told them what would be happening in the orchard in a week's time. It seemed the only fair thing to do. And we urged them to withhold all building operations until the trees were pruned. They darted through the air and scolded. Then one meek little brown lady, who looked far too demure and docile for ideas of her own, fluttered over to a birch grove; muttering impatient sentences, her mate followed her. We breathed more easily, sure that they had understood.

The next morning, there was more excitement as a sudden swooping of a low-hung cloud proclaimed the arrival of the swallows; but they merely skimmed the tops of the trees, scorning them for homes. Heading straight for the barn, they ranged themselves on the roof, clamoring for entrance. The upper window, through which they had gone in and out last year, had been nailed shut against winter snows. But the swallows were imperative in their eager, noisy demands, and there was nothing for us to do but leave our breakfast and hurry to the barn, climb the unsteady ladder to the high window, pull the nails out, then duck low as the swallows swooped in to find places for their nests among the old beams.

* * *

No, we had not known what we had bargained for when we had said we would wait a week: for the robins came the next morning. With all the importance of summer visitors, returning to the same resort year after year and expecting the management to remember all their little eccentricities, they made their demands from the apple trees. We had to use what persuasions and inducements we could, and hope they would not leave us. The fox sparrows came. And the brown thrushes. And the meadow larks. And still the week held on and we had to wait.

The day when our nurseryman was due to appear shone brilliant and warm, without a breath of wind stirring. It was a day made to prune trees, to burn brush. By eight o'clock, the men were in the orchard climbing up the trees, and the rotten limbs were crashing to the ground. Such a little limb it would look up on the tree, such a mass of tangled branches as it lay on the ground! At the far corner of the orchard, the brush fire was started, leaping high with some pine boughs that had lain against the house all winter and were now ready to act as kindling.

Many of the branches that went on the fire were not dead wood. They were green and heavy, giving off a cloud of blue smoke and a perfume worthy of bottling. There was snow lying at the base of the brush pile and the heat gradually pushed the edges of it back. All day the branches crashed to the ground. All day we dragged them across drying grass, through muddy spots and snow patches, to heave them onto the fire, standing for a moment thrilled by the crackle and the blaze and the fragrance, then trudging back for another load.

* * *

But the trees! We hardly recognized them, for something had happened to them. They were not our twisted old friends, battered by time and bent by weather. True, they still leaned giddily; but now, as if they might be able to support the wind, not reach for its support. They looked free and even gay. They raised their branches with a lively sort of expectancy, as if they longed for the rain and the sun of April, the blossoms of May, the budding fruit of June, and then the long warm days of growth. They looked as if they could scarcely wait for the heavy burden of September which those same gnarled arms had once borne complainingly.

Stripped of encumbrances, of dead wood and suckers sapping vitality, they were ready to do their part in bearing a portion of the harvest needed by a whole world. Fifty years? What was that to New England apple trees? A little care, a little understanding, and they would play their part across a century.

There was a queer gaunt beauty to the trees, as evening settled over the orchard and the ashes in the brush pile smouldered and grew cold: the beauty of old things brought to use again. High on a strong dark bough, a robin sang a clear free note; across the sky, wings a shade lighter than the night fluttered and came to rest. It was well with the birds this evening; it was better with the trees than it had been for many years.

ELIZABETH YATES

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A PARAKEET ON A BLOSSOMING PEAR TREE": *A Chinese Album Leaf of the Sung Dynasty*

IN A WHITE CLOUD of pear blossoms, a parakeet is swinging from a gnarled branch eying a fluttering insect. And we have a delightful Chinese painting of the full promise of spring. The pear tree has burst into luxuriant bloom, but not a petal has fallen. Lovely cymes of buds remain unopened and tender leaves tip the branches. The exotic bird is a brilliant flash of jewel colors, of jade-green and coral-red, among petals as translucent as white jade.

The richness of the flowers and the rarity of the bird suggest the elegance and gaiety of a Sung palace. Pear blossoms also remind us of the court musicians of the "Pear Garden," the name of a school of music and dancing founded by the Emperor Ming Huang. But the joy in flowers and birds has always been shared by rich and poor alike. Flowering trees were cherished in palace gardens and humble courtyards. The princes had their aviaries of strange birds, while the poor man had but one in a cage. In a book on country pursuits, the author plaintively states: "If a home has not a garden and an old tree, I see not whence the everyday joys of life are come."

In painting the bloom of living trees or growing plants with hovering bird or darting insect, rather than a "still-life" of arranged flowers, the Chinese seek a natural beauty. In the traditional classification, flower and bird pictures rank below landscape paintings. Kuo Hsi wrote that, "Landscape is a great prospect to be viewed from a distance." But with flowers, we draw nearer. Instead of a vista of remote and lofty grandeur, we have a close and intimate picture of flowering bough and feathered bird.

A. R. H.

Men Will Remember

If we must die in bombing and in dust,
Seeing our cities broken in their pride,
Then say of us that heaven was our trust,
Say that we lived in freedom till we died.
Say that our land was generous and wide,
Where children grew in happy play apart,
Where peace lay drowsy on the countryside,
And kindness was, and gentleness of heart.
This was the past and future of our life;
We knew no other, not the horn of hate,
The greed of nations or the fist of strife.
Men will remember at a later date;
Nor all the darkness that is yet to be
Will dim the marvel of that memory.

ROBERT NATHAN

The Musings of Ling Tan Over the Earth and the Stars

THIS LING TAN was a man who lived his life both wide and deep, though he seldom stepped off his own land. He did not need to wander, since where he was there was enough. Thus under the skin of the land which he tilled as his fathers had before him there was the body of the earth. He did not, as some do, own only the surface of the earth. No, to his family and to him belonged the earth under their land, and upon this possession Ling Tan used often to ponder. What, he would ask himself in the long pleasant days of lonely plowing, or longer tilling against weeds among the young crops, what lay beneath this soft black skin of the earth in which were held the roots of his seedlings?

He had once in his youth dug a well for his father and for the first time he had seen what lay under their fields. First there was the deep thick crust of the earth, fertile and loose with the tilling of his forefathers and with their waste which they poured back into it year after year. This earth was so rich that almost it was quick enough to spring into life of its own accord. Fed for growing and nurtured for harvest, it lay hungry for seed. . . .

This earth he knew. But under it was a hard yellow bottom of clay, as tightly packed as the bottom of a pan. How did that yellow bottom come there? He did not know nor did his father, but there it lay to catch and hold the rain for the roots that needed it. And beneath that yellow clay was a bed of rock, not solid, but splintered and split into thin pieces, and between these was grayish sand. And under this bed was still another, strangest of all, for here were pieces of tile and scraps of blue pottery and, when Ling Tan dug the well, he even found an old silver coin of a sort he had never seen before and then a broken white pottery bowl and at last a deep brown jar, glazed and whole and full of a gray dust. He had taken these things to his father, and father and son they had looked at them. . . .

Yet beneath that river, he used often to muse, this earth of his went on. Others had owned it and lived on it and had become part of it themselves, for it was a common saying of the old men in the village that if a man could dig deeply enough in his own land or any land, he would find, five times over, the roots and ruins of what had once been great cities and palaces and temples. . . .

But Ling Tan owned not only the earth as deep as it went beneath his feet but he owned the air above his land as far as it went up. The stars over his land were his stars and beyond them whatever there was was his. Of them he knew nothing, for none could tell him of the heavens. To him the stars were a handful of lights, lanterns, jewels perhaps, toys and decorations, things for beauty rather than use, like a woman's earrings. They did no harm and what their good was he did not know except that he was glad they were there, else the sky would have been too black above his head at night. . . .

Such were Ling Tan's thoughts and they were mingled with others that had to do with the cost of grain and the measure of his harvest and whether or not he ought to divide the land among his three sons.—From "Dragon Seed," by PEARL S. BUCK. (New York: John Day.)

True Knowledge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EDUCATION is a tremendous factor in human experience; therefore, academic systems of teaching are established in all parts of the civilized world to rout ignorance and superstition. However, academic education is based very largely upon the testimony of the so-called five physical senses. While education of the better sort is desirable, nevertheless true knowledge pertains to the things of God.

True knowledge is knowledge of the facts of spiritual being, including man's status as a child of God. However far removed this may seem to be from the everyday walks of life, actually it is there that it is most greatly needed. Many otherwise well-educated men and women, who have not been spiritually awakened to the fact that man is the image and likeness of God, are held in bondage to sin, disease, discord, unhappiness, and failure. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells us (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 252), "The entire purpose of true education is to make one not only know the truth but live it—to make one enjoy doing right, make one not work in the sunshine and run away in the storm, but work midst clouds of wrong, injustice, envy, hate; and wait on God, the strong deliverer, who will reward righteousness and punish iniquity."

Christ Jesus said (John 17:3), "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Could there be truer knowledge than to know God and His Son aright? It is obvious that if this right knowing ensures "life eternal," or immortality, it must also produce freedom from sin, discord, disease, and failure; and it does this unequivocally.

God is perfect, and man is His image and likeness. His perfect expression. This is the truth about God and man, here and now. A knowledge of this fact, applied to daily affairs, brings forth results before believed impossible. Christian Science demonstrates in every case of healing, whether of some minor ailment or some supposedly incurable disease, that nothing is true that is not good, that nothing is true about man which is unlike God, since man reflects God.

This was proved in the experience of a woman who was suffering from insanity, which had been pronounced very severe by authorities to whom she had gone for cure. A relative, called to her aid from a distant city, asked for Christian Science help for the woman. Within three weeks she was completely healed, attended church, and was taking a normal interest in her home and family. The true knowledge of her real or eternal status as a child of God had healed her, proving that nothing can be taken away that God has given to man.

Christian Science finds its sole authority in the Bible; its source is divine. Christ Jesus is the Way-shower, and Christian Scientists follow in his footsteps as they go about the Father's business. He healed because he had the true knowledge of God and man; he acted contrary to the physical senses whenever they contradicted the facts of spiritual being. Thus he stilled the boisterous waves of the sea; restored the man's hand from withered uselessness to healthy, active usefulness; brought back from the dead the widow's son; and gave many similar proofs of his God-given dominion over abnormalities, which, because they are not of God, are unreal. And he left authority for others doing the works that he did when he said (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

True knowledge includes self-knowledge. To know oneself aright one must know God aright, since true selfhood is in God's likeness. True knowledge recognizes spiritual man as self-governed because he is governed by God. True knowledge of God was proclaimed by Moses when he said (Deuteronomy 6:4-7): "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might. And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart: and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children."

Spiritual knowledge, then, knowledge of the facts of real being, is practical; it brings healing to the sick, purity to the sinning, comfort to the sorrowful, and success to the discouraged. A practical knowledge of God and man requires faithful and honest effort to demonstrate the truth to the extent of one's understanding. Mrs. Eddy has pointed out (Miscellany, pp. 148, 149): "Christianity is the summons of divine Love for man to be Christlike—to emulate the words and the works of our great Master. To attain to these works, men must know somewhat of the divine Principle of Jesus' life-work, and must prove their knowledge by doing as he bade: 'Go, and do thou likewise.'"

Moonlight Over Melrose

SOME OF THE prettiest and most popular lines in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" are the well-known ones in which the tourist who would see fair Melrose right is counselled to

> "visit it by the pale moonlight;
> For the gay beams of lightsome day
> Gild, but to flout, the ruins gray."

I knew all Scott's best poetry by heart when I was a boy, and these lines had, I remember, an especial charm for me in those days. I did not perceive then, what I know now, that this is one of the few passages in the writings of Scott in which the color is false and the sentiment affected. The ivory and silver were very pretty in the poetry, when I did not know that Melrose was red; and the preference of moonshine to sunshine highly poetical and just, before I knew that the Minstrel was so little in earnest on the subject as never to have once taken the trouble to drive over from Abbotsford and see Melrose for himself, as he had so warmly recommended everybody else to see it. Whereas I, poor enthusiast as I was, befooled by the Northern Wizard, had put myself to considerable inconvenience to do his bidding. Still, as everything has its use, this disappointment led me to study color in moonlight far more attentively than I had ever thought of doing before. Formerly I had accepted, without question, the popular conception of moonlight—the colorless ivory and ebony ideal. But Melrose taught me much. I got into the ruins furtively, one moonlight night, clambering the wall with a schoolboy's eagerness, my head full of an endless music of melodious rhyme, expecting to see before me, in magnificent reality, a vast abbey, whose imagery was edged as with silver, and whose buttresses were alternately built as of ebon and ivory—a fair white fane standing in the moonlight like a poet's vision.

Well, it was very beautiful, certainly, but not in that way. . . . The local color of Melrose bears a closer resemblance to common London brick than to ivory. So I, poor simple youth, saw my illusion destroyed by a single glance, and have remembered ever since that the moon respects local color, and does not translate everything into black and white, like an engraver.—From "A Painter's Camp," by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. (1882.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

The Two Commanders ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

President Roosevelt and public opinion are doing a good job in fighting the war. When one isn't carrying the ball, the other will be.

When one isn't doing what is necessary, the other will put in the order. When one is lagging behind, the other will be out in front leading the parade.

America's part in winning the war—even in the top direction—is not a one-man performance. It is a two-man performance at least—and more than that, for it is increasingly apparent today that when the President is sitting on the signals, some 130,000,000 Americans are ready to call the play and are getting real good at it.

This is democracy at work; this is democracy at work at war. This is a fortunate team, the team of the President and Public Opinion. And there is much evidence in Washington that if one were not actively buttressing the other at a time when it does the most good, the United States would not be in the strong position it is today.

Praise for Fireside Chat

In his Fireside Chat on Tuesday night which, in the judgment of this correspondent was one of the best of his entire career, Mr. Roosevelt properly and accurately stated that while the attack on Pearl Harbor was the immediate cause of the United States' entry into the war, that event found the American people spiritually prepared for war on a world-wide scale, that "we went into this war fighting."

The President did not labor the point at all—the strength of the speech was its simplicity and understatement—but it is only just to add that the extent to which America was spiritually and physically prepared for this war was due pre-eminently to the President's perception and leadership. The United States was able to go "into this war fighting" because Mr. Roosevelt did not cry "peace, peace" when there was no peace. He cried the opposite. He was called by some a war-monger. But his understanding of the Nazi menace was right. His glimpse of the things to come was right.

It is just to document what Mr. Roosevelt tactfully left unsaid when he mentioned that the outbreak of the war did not, as in 1917, find America —despite Pearl Harbor—mentally and materially helpless.

It was at the President's leadership that the United States repealed the arms embargo and began to sell munitions to the nations fighting aggression and later began to lend-lease American armaments where they would do the most to defeat the Axis. It was at the President's leadership that America began to train its Selective Service Army—an Army of 1,500,000 men which would have been disbanded and dismantled before Pearl Harbor if the President's opponents in Congress had succeeded in defeating the extension of the draft. It was at the President's leadership that American merchant ships were armed and that the United States acted to keep its present Allies equipped to keep on weakening the Nazi war machine.

In all of these achievements, the President helped immeasurably to lead Public Opnion to the necessary action.

But there are other significant achievements in which Public Opinion has helped immeasurably to lead the President to the necessary action.

For many, many months prior to America's entry into the war, Public Opinion, expressed in Congress and through the press, has sought to have war production taken out of the meshes of overlapping, under-powered multi-agency management and placed under single and centralized authority. For many, many months Mr. Roosevelt was carefully and unpersuasively telling his press conference that this was unnecessary and that, anyway, such sweeping delegation of Presidential power was unconstitutional. First, there was a loose and impotent Advisory Defense Council. Then there was the indecisive and sponge-like Office of Production Management with many titles but little authority. Next came SPAB—the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board—which had a lot of big men on it and a subordinate executive director. Finally came Donald M. Nelson whose word is supreme and to whom the War Production Board itself is only advisory.

Public Opinion in Lead

What was once called unnecessary and unconstitutional at last become necessary and constitutional. This was due to the leadership of Public Opinion.

For many months Public Opinion, expressed in Congress and through the press, has been urging a universal price ceiling as the essential means of keeping down the cost of living. For many months the President has told his press conferences that such action was unneeded and impracticable. The Government, through its selective price ceilings, has sought to achieve its ends piecemeal. The White House rejected Bernard Baruch's proposals. Leon Henderson rejected the Canadian plan. The Administration appeared to reject everybody's plan.

Now the Administration eagerly has embraced what it previously opposed. What was once called unneeded and impractical has become needed and practical. This is due to the leadership of Public Opinion.

For a long time Public Opinion, in Congress and through the press, has favored freezing of wages as a necessary corollary to freezing of prices. For a long time this step was resisted by the White House and the Administration's legislative leaders. Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee introduced a bill weeks ago to do this very thing. His measure was steamrollered delicately out of the way. Today Mr. Roosevelt advocates stabilizing all wages at their present levels and thinks it is a fine idea. So does Public Opinion which thought so all along.

The Constitution makes the President of the United States the only Commander in Chief. Practice makes two Commanders in Chief, the President and Public Opinion. Between them, they are doing a grand job of fighting this war.

The Country Speaks: California

We Pull Together for Winged Victory ..... *By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick*

What is it like to live in one of the Nation's most important aircraft-production centers?

To begin with, it's a matter of not minding a bit of boisterousness every morning around four o'clock. We have never known whether the chap just down our street are leaving or getting home from work at that dark hour, but if noise is any criterion of morale, surely theirs runs high. Not that the noise is objectionable to us—we are used to it. It seems to symbolize, in a certain sense, American resourcefulness, for it means that some enterprising fellow is furnishing fellow-worker with transportation, and who would expect him to say good-by or hello to the gang in the sign language?

Here's an extract from a letter written by someone in our town whose good humor has its trials and tribulations because of such early-morning exuberances: "Each morning at 7 a. m.," writes this Mr. Citizen, "and each midnight our neighborhood is a series of horn-blasts. Even one toot from each arriving car would be enough to awaken all those who are still asleep, but just one toot is not enough; there must be a group of toots, given twice or even three times from each car, according to the impatience of the driver."

It Is Big Business Now

If this sounds a bit grumpy, especially since 7 a. m. is a far more decent hour than 4 a. m., it also is symbolic of Americanism, with its hard-won right of criticism. That this population center has its freedom still, plus a magnificently growing airplane industry, makes most of our citizens quite willing to give or hear a "group of toots" at any time, and no mistake. In 1926, when our aircraft company was only an infant, its pay roll numbered 464 men. Now there are close to being as many employees as there are people in the city itself—upwards of 50,000. The tourist business, dependable because of our superb situation on palisades overlooking the Pacific, has never meant as much as this.

The ordinary citizen goes day in and day ou however, without ever getting even a peek at the main plant, carefully guarded as it is by the military. But let him go down town, especially on Saturday night, and it seems as though every other person he meets wears the identification badge of a wartime worker.

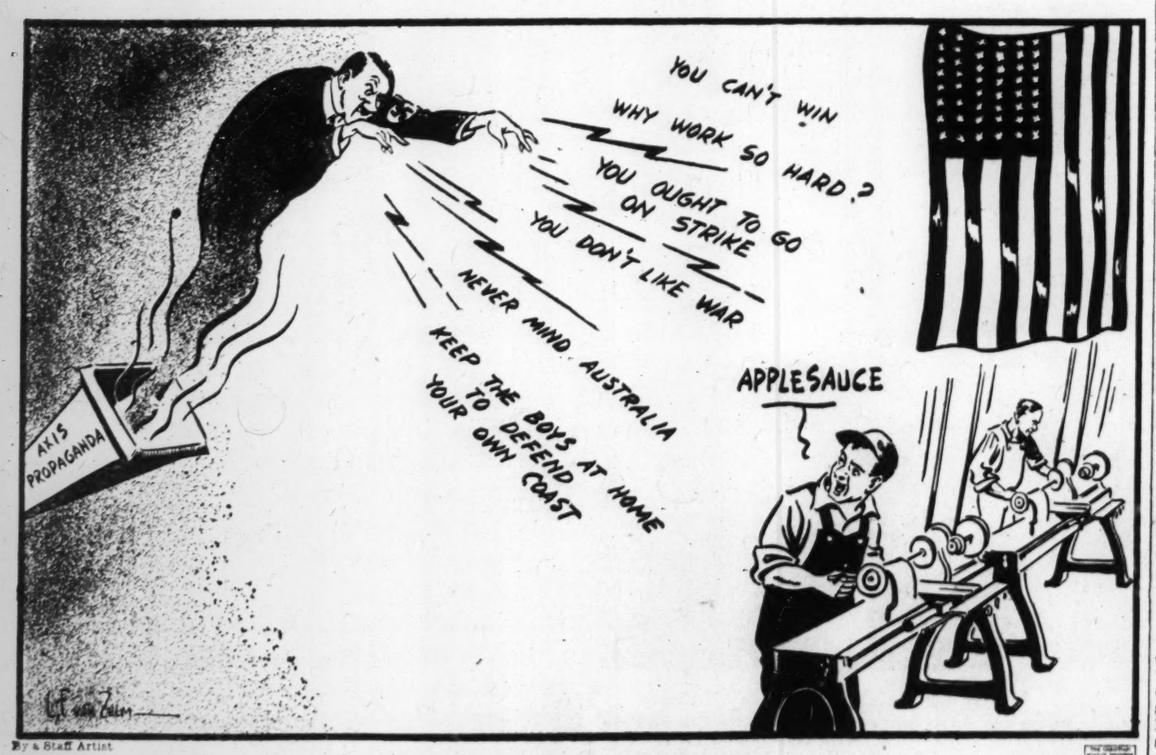
A Little Local Pride

Our citizens have prided themselves on their aviation industry ever since attention was attracted to this place through its becoming an important producer of commercial craft for America and of fighters for such foreign countries as were then in the market. In 1924 the Army carried our city's name around the world in the first aerial circumnavigation of the globe. Cruisers built here were used, the flight took 190 days, and when the heroes landed their planes in our midst at the end of their great flight, 50,000 people from hereabouts were out to welcome them.

Now, even though giant ships are being launched every day, and it is often hard to tell whether the rumbling one hears is the hot-water heater or a new bomber, few citizens resist the temptation to go outdoors for sky-searching whenever a special lot of zooming is heard above. We are very conscious of our part in history.

The coming peace will decide what can be done with so many of our people as are now skilled in some form of aircraft output, but our disposition is to trust the ultimate to the same Americanism we are making use of in wartime.

So we are not greatly overwrought by current prosperity. Neither do we talk much when blackouts are called, and we know how serious a matter it is that a war industry is within our borders. If enemy planes are flapping their wings dourly somewhere in the darkness, we know that our own are ready to wag their tails with a friendly protectiveness in our behalf. After a night blacked out, we saunter down to Palisades Park, look at the crystal beauty of the Bay, and determine that there's no real reason why we shouldn't take a minute out for a swim.


AXIS PROPAGANDA
YOU CAN'T WIN
WHY WORK SO HARD.?
YOU OUGHT TO GO ON STRIKE
YOU DON'T LIKE WAR
NEVER MIND AUSTRALIA
KEEP THE BOYS AT HOME TO DEFEND YOUR OWN COAST
APPLESAUCE

By a Staff Artist

You Can't Spellbind the American Worker

Hawaii Seeks Projects in Which Japanese May Join

Victory Volunteer Corps offers Army service in any field of labor to which it is called.

By William Norwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Stresses and strains which the community fabric of Hawaii has experienced since the beginning of the Pacific war have forced the old, familiar "Japanese problem" to assume a new shape and significance.

Emergence of new problems which were not immediately discernible in the early days of the war has necessitated a re-examination of many of the generally accepted theories regarding the status of the Japanese in the Territory.

The old question of loyalty has appeared again in another form and has assumed added stature as the trend of the conflict has tended to magnify the strategic location of these Islands on the war map.

Hawaii now is in the paradoxical position of being the last major bastion of defense in the Central Pacific, and at the same time the only remaining American community in which Japanese are permitted to retain an approximation of their pre-war status.

The impracticability of applying the same restrictive measures in Hawaii as now are being applied on the Pacific Coast is obvious. Removal of the Japanese from the Islands in large numbers would drain the basic reservoir of man power and would tend to undermine the economic structure, already disturbed by a serious labor shortage.

Strict Policing

So in contrast to the practice on the Pacific Coast where large-scale evacuation has been effected or ordered, the authorities in Hawaii have been using selective segregation and strict policing. This has left the Japanese residents of the Territory relatively free to pursue normal occupations and to retain their places within the community.

A few changes, of course, are apparent. The Banzai Inn is now the Waikiki Inn. The House of Mitsukoshi, largest and newest Japanese department store in Honolulu, is now occupied by the United States Engineers. Language schools are closed for the duration. Japanese theaters may show American films only. Japanese language broadcasts are banned. The sampan fleet, upon which Hawaii normally depended for its fish supply, has been tied up.

But to the casual observer who still encounters hundreds of Japanese on the streets, behind the counters, in offices, on the plantations, even on war projects, it would appear that the status of the Japanese in Hawaii has been relatively undisturbed by the war.

Underlying this apparent calm, however, is a certain amount of restlessness which is under close and continual scrutiny by those charged with the preservation of a high level of public morale.

Valuable Projects

In Hawaii, as on the mainland, Hawaiian-born Japanese know now that despite their birthright as citizens, which they have been taught and urged to cherish, this war is going to subject them to discrimination.

Sudden realization that they would not be permitted to share the burden of defending Hawaii on a basis of complete equality with other Hawaiian-born residents of the Islands had a disturbing effect on the Hawaiian-born Japanese.

But as the war moves into its fifth month, their recovery from the shock of this realization is already apparent. With the assistance of civilian morale groups and military authorities the loyalties, good intentions, and energies of the Hawaiian-born Japanese are finding expression in valuable projects.

Progress which is being made in Hawaii toward channeling the patriotism of this group into activities compatible with wartime precautions and preparations can be illustrated by reference to the Varsity Victory Volunteers.

This organization is composed of approximately 175 young men, most of whom are citizens of Japanese ancestry and former students at the University of Hawaii.

Immediately following the Dec. 7 attack when man power of the Islands was hastily mobilized without much regard for racial differences, most of these young Japanese volunteered for duty in the Hawaii Territorial Guard. They were equipped with uniforms, helmets, rifles, and other weapons and were assigned to guard duty at various parts of town.

Labor Battalion

Later when the Hawaiian defense situation became more stabilized, military authorities decided it was unwise to permit large groups of Japanese to bear arms. In accordance with this decision, that section of the Territorial Guard which was preponderantly Japanese was inactivated. Later it was reactivated with the Japanese excluded.

Sudden realization of the significance of this move jolted the Japanese and left them dazed and confused. Their hurt at this discrimination, though they accepted it as a wartime necessity, was evident throughout the community. It became increasingly apparent that if the carefully cultivated loyalties of this group were to be preserved unimpaired, they would have to be assigned some constructive part in Hawaii's war program.

Out of this necessity the Varsity Volunteer Corps was born. One hundred and fifty of the former Territorial Guards formed a labor battalion and offered their services to the Army for any assignment which might be available. They called themselves the Varsity Victory Volunteers because nearly all of them were University of Hawaii students who interrupted their college career to join this pick and shovel brigade.

The Army accepted their offer. Today these young men are encamped somewhere on Oahu doing their fighting for Hawaii with picks and shovels and hammer and saws. Since the original mobilization of the VVV's other Japanese have joined. Membership is increasing steadily.

As a realistic and unselfish acceptance of their assignment in this war, the formation of this battalion has set an example for other young Americans of Japanese ancestry. It is recognized, however, as a solution which cannot be universally applied. A search is now on for other channels through which patriotism and loyalties of this group may find expression.

Obey Regulations

This is not meant to imply that all Hawaiian-born Japanese are clamoring for ways and means of expressing their loyalties to the United States. Many are. But passive as well as active patriotism is also conspicuous among the Japanese-Americans in the Territory. This group obeys the new rules and regulations; they are careful on the whole not to violate restrictions; they give no evidence of disloyalty, but they are conspicuously lacking any positive pro-American stand.

Their confusion and apparent indifference is believed to be at least partially attributable to Hawaii's long-standing tolerance of divided loyalties. For years Hawaii has prided itself on being one of the great sociological laboratories of the world; a place where divided loyalties were tolerated in the hope that a citizenship would emerge which would preserve the best from East and West. Bombs falling on Pearl Harbor also smashed the "melting-pot" in Hawaii. This technique for developing citizenship is now in discard. Already the young people of various racial groups composing Hawaii's polyglot population are finding that their teachers are emphasizing the responsibilities rather than the privileges of American citizenship.

Which Way of Living?

While interracial tolerance has not been greatly disturbed by the war, and while Filipinos, Chinese, and Japanese residents of the Islands still mix and mingle in an atmosphere of friendliness, the Japanese know that all other racial groups are watching them closely for the slightest evidence of disloyalty.

This shift in emphasis is evident in the tone of the candid statement recently carried in the McKinley High School Daily Pinion. This statement addressed to high schol students of Japanese-ancestry was in part as follows:

"You may find you have waited much too long in showing in a positive manner that you love America even more than the average young Americans of the mainland. You will have to show the world that the American way of life means more to you than to your brothers on the mainland, because there is not as much need for them to demonstrate their loyalty. . . .

"You will have to take an increasing part in showing the world that you thoroughly detest the Japanese Government's way of doing things and that you are willing to die for the American way of life.

"Some of you, of course, hate to come out with too great condemnation of Japan in due respect to your elders. But at a time like this, no one has the right to sit on the fence. There is no place for a neutral person when the world is divided in a life and death struggle. . . .

On the Spot

"You cannot afford to be lukewarm about any of these undertakings. You might as well admit it now that you are on the spot. There is nothing to be gained by fooling oneself at a time like this. Harm is apt to come from appearing to be indifferent. The outside world wonders about you. You can pledge yourself to volunteer one half day a week to some defense project. You can ask older people to refrain from discussing the struggle with Japan if they show any sympathy for Japan. But above all you can, and you must, show considerably more enthusiasm for our struggle against Japan."

If, as this statement implies, there has been a lukewarmness, a lack of enthusiasm among the Japanese youth of Hawaii, this is not attributable entirely to divided loyalties. It is also due in part to the confused status of the American of Japanese ancestry. As pointed out earlier in this article, military necessity has tended to limit their opportunities for participation in the war program.

Agencies Disrupted

Another factor contributing toward the confusion and apparent lack of enthusiasm has been the disorganization within the Japanese community. This disorganization has resulted from the selective detention and internment of former leaders in the Japanese community. This has resulted in the demobilization of the former associations, agencies, groups and committees through which the Japanese in Hawaii formerly expressed themselves and put their ideas into action.

Reorganization could have been effected rapidly and probably new leaders would have emerged quickly from the ranks of the Japanese in Hawaii to help direct their participation in the war program, but authorities have purposely discouraged any hasty moves in this direction. Their attitude is that a certain amount of disorganization and confusion within the ranks of the Japanese is better than organization which might get out of control.

For example, some presumably well-intentioned individuals have proposed the establishment in Hawaii of a Free Japanese Movement, similar to the Free French. But the authorities were quick to discourage this suggestion and have been quick to block other organizations except those which can be kept under strict surveillance.

Gradually, however, through their own initiative and with the assistance and guidance of civic and military leaders, the young Japanese in Hawaii are finding their place. Formation of the Varsity Victory Volunteers has been an outstanding example of this. Discovery of other means for utilizing these young people in the war program is now recognized in Hawaii as a challenge which must be shared by the community as a whole, and must not be left entirely to the Japanese.

Pan Pacific Press

Honolulu's Financial Center

Looking up Bishop Street, this view of America's mid-Pacific city extends as far away as the mountain range which seems to bring the street to an abrupt end a mile away.

Pan Pacific Press

Between Classes in Pacific Sunshine

Many school buildings in Hawaii have been taken over by the Army for various military uses. Others, like McKinley High School in Honolulu, seen here, are serving the pupils of their own and other schools in double shifts. This picture was taken before Pearl Harbor.

Pan Pacific Press

Harvesting Pineapples

Japanese residents of the Territory of Hawaii, although closely kept track of, are now relatively free to pursue their normal occupations. Many work on the pineapple plantations.

St. Louis Club Coming to Fenway; Fernandez of Braves Leading N. L. Hitter

Confused Outlook Is Seen By Golf Clubs for Season

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Affairs have moved far enough along in the 1942 New England golf season to indicate a somewhat confused outlook. Proprietors of mountain and seashore resorts, especially, are completely in the dark, hardly could be otherwise with Washington authorities themselves at loggerheads over gasoline supplies and rationing. Resort proprietors probably anticipate the worst, in any event. As for clubs of the Greater Boston District, there appear to be varying outlooks on both memberships and amount of play.

There is little question but that clubs which have a fairly large percentage of members associated with industries converted from their normal channel into the output of war materials are bound to be hard hit on memberships.

Extended Dates

One club for a certainty (and very likely others) had voted to extend from March first to June first the period in which a member can resign from membership without any actual or moral obligation of paying his full dues for the 1942 fiscal year, merely requiring that he pay his dues for the first quarter.

Some clubs have a proportionately greater number of full paying members of draft age than others, and their induction into the U. S. service also has its effects on revenues. There are clubs which already have taken action for continuing such members on the membership role, without payment of dues. Praiseworthy as such action is, the club nevertheless is faced with the task of seeking new paying members to take up the slack.

Week Ends Normal

As to the outlook for play this season, there are the same variances in reports as pertaining to memberships. At Brae Burn—which through its large membership, its location in such a thickly settled residential district, its family atmosphere, and its long manifest hold upon the loyalty and support of members, might be considered a sort of bellwether on playing attendance—the indications thus far are that week-end play will measure pretty well up to normal, but that the amount of play on the other days may fall behind.

Comparisons with other years, this early in the season, might be misleading because of the uncertainty of spring weather; but last Saturday the West Newton club had a turnout of 234 individuals and Sunday 246, the best on those two relative days since 1938, which had 243 and 255, respectively. Last week end likewise was only slightly behind the best for the same relative days since 254 were registered on Saturday and 256 on Sunday back in 1934. The other days last week ran substantialy behind other years.

No Golfers

An acquaintance whose business took him past three golf clubs yesterday morning saw nary a divot digger at an hour when play might normally be expected. At the Wollaston Golf Club, on the other hand, there has been more play on most all days this week and last than was true of the comparable period of a year ago. Distance, tires, and gasoline might enter as a factor. The club is only six miles from the heart of Boston.

Golfers are beginning to wake up to the fact that their co-operation is needed to assure a supply of balls when the present supply of strictly new ones on the market is exhausted. They then will have to take the re-processed; but the re-processed will only be available to the extent that used and damaged balls are turned in to be sent to the factories for revivification. Dan Keefe, at Brae Burn, had 500 turned over to him last week.

Minor Leagues

Results April 29

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 10, Jersey City 6.
(Only game scheduled.)

American Association

Minneapolis 13, St. Paul 12.
Milwaukee 6, Toledo 4.
(Only games scheduled.)

Pacific Coast League

Oakland at Portland postponed.
Seattle 2, Hollywood 0.
San Diego 5, Los Angeles 0.
Sacramento 3, San Francisco 2.

Texas League

San Antonio 3, Tulsa 2.
Fort Worth 9, Shreveport 3.
Oklahoma City 7, Hoston 3.
Dallas 2, Beaumont 2 (tie, called end of 12th.)

Southern Association

Birmingham 4, Knoxville 3.
Chattanooga 6, Memphis 3.
Atlanta 4, Little Rock 3.
Nashville 2, New Orleans 1.

Eastern League

Wilkes Barre 1, Scranton 0
Binghamton, Albany 0.
Elmira 1, Williamsport 0.
Hartford 1, Springfield 0.

College Track

Results April 29

By the Associated Press

Columbia, 45.61, Army Plebes 56.
Muhlenberg 76½, Lafayette 49½.
U. of Maine 89, New Hampshire 46.

Provides Baseballs for Servicemen

Associated Press

Helping Soldiers and Sailors Equipment

A fan at the Red Sox game at Fenway Park, Boston, cheerfully tosses aside the custom of keeping foul balls caught in the stand as souvenirs as he throws one he caught into the basket with others turned back for use of soldiers, sailors and marines in recreation games.

Kashdan Has Chance For Chess Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The last round of the National Chess Championship was not completed in the regular session of play at the Hotel Astor last night. I. Kashdan, who challenged Marshall for the United States championship in 1934, before Reshevsky and Fine had come to the fore, has a good chance of emerging victor. But his chances depend on the skill and ability of I. Horowitz, who adjourned with S. Reshevsky, defending champion. This game, which will be played off tonight at the Manhattan Chess Club, will be a difficult decision on account of bishops of opposite colors, but Horowitz has two extra pawns and may be able to work out a winning line. Horowitz refused Reshevsky's offer of a draw earlier in the game.

Kashdan enhanced his chances by defeating I. Chernev in a King's Indian lasting 33 moves. The latter went astray in a rooks and pawns ending, and Kashdan seized a mating opportunity.

If Reshevsky draws with Horowitz, Kashdan shares first honors. This is the fourth biennial national championship tournament, and Reshevsky has won the previous three. Two years ago, however, Fine missed a win in his last-round game and thereby lost the championship. This year Fine was unable to compete because of his duties in Washington government work.

Third prize hinges on the outcome of other adjourned games. If A. S. Denker is able to defeat C. Pilnick, he will be safely out of reach of A. S. Pinkus and H. Steiner, of Los Angeles, who trail by a half point, and also adjourned their final-round games, with L. Levy and B. Altman, respectively.

In the final round of the women's championship, Mrs. Adele Belcher, who won this event two years ago, defeated Miss E. Wray, and thereby tied Mrs. Nanny Roos for second. Miss N. May Karff, of Boston, won with eight straight.

The Standings

(Men's Championship)

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Kashdan	12½	2½	Levin	6	8
Reshevsky	12	3	Chernev	6	9
Denker	10	4	Pilnick	5½	8½
Pinkus	9½	4½	Baker	5½	9½
Steiner	9½	4½	Lessing	5	10
Horowitz	8½	5½	Green	4	11
Seidman	7	8	Hahlbohm	4	11
Levy	6½	7½	Altman	3½	10½

(Women's Championship)

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Karff	8	0	Wray	2½	5½
Roos	6	2	Harmath	2½	5½
Belcher	6	2	Raettig	1	6
Gresser	4½	2½	Fawns	½	7½
Bain	4	4			

Barrett's Speed Wins Him Berth With the Pirates

PITTSBURGH, April 30 (AP)—Rookie Johnny Barrett, the "Flying Irishman" with the Boston accent, whose speed caught the eye of Frankie Frisch, became a full-fledged member of the Pittsburgh Pirates at a cost of more than $20,000.

Attracted by Barrett's propensity for hitting triples as well as his fleet legs, the Pirates bid against stiff competition to get him on option from Hollywood of the Pacific Coast League last September. The agreement was that if Johnny were taken on permanently May 1, Hollywood would receive additional cash and a player.

"He has speed, a good arm and fine prospects," Manager Frisch said of the 24-year-old native of Lowell, Mass.

College Baseball

Results April 29

By the Associated Press

Cornell 8, Syracuse 6.
Harvard 8, Boston U. 2.
Lafayette 5, Pennsylvania 4 (11 innings).
Michigan 3, Notre Dame 2.
Amherst 10, American Inter. 9.
Army 11, Maryland 2.
City College 7, Hofstra 4.
Coast Guard 10, Columbia 8.
Duke 10, Davidson 3.
Fordham 7, St. John's 5.
Rutgers 2, Manhattan 0.
Loyola (Balt.) 10, W. Maryland 8.
Temple 11, Villanova 7.
Yale 6, Wesleyan 2.

College Lacrosse

Results April 29

By the Associated Press

Springfield 16, City College 2.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

In the Tiger Dugout

It was early afternoon at Fenway Park. The Red Sox still had 20 minutes to go with their batting practice when the Tigers filed onto the field. Charley Gehringer and Merv Shea sat down on the top dugout step, in the sun. Manager Del Baker took a seat on the bench. A couple of newspapermen were there. Frank Shellenback was pitching batting practice for the Sox, and Tabor, Foxx and Doerr were pumping balls over the high barrier in left field.

"That Shellenback threw a pretty good spitball," Baker said. "He probably could still bother the hitters with it up here, if they'd let him."

Had Good Control

"I had three of them to catch out in Sacramento back in 1925," Shea said. "There was Shellenback, Ray Keating and Pudgy Gould. You'll remember Keating with the Yankees and Gould with Cleveland. But Shelly had it on them all. He could break his ball in, out or down. And he had good control."

"Which is harder to catch, a spitter or knuckler?" a scribe asked.

"The knuckler," Shea answered. "You don't know what it will do. You know which way a spitter will break, if you know your pitcher."

Quinn Was Tough

"The boy who used to bother me with the spitter was Jack Quinn," said Gehringer. "He was mean. Some days I wouldn't get a foul. And he knew it, too. He'd stand out there and laugh at me."

"Yes, Quinn was tough," nodded Baker. "He was bad news to right-hand hitters, too. The ball would sink away. And if he thought you were looking for it, he'd throw one in close on your fists. He stayed around for a long while."

The manager climbed out of the dugout to pose for a photographer, then returned to the bench. "Stanley Coveleskie had a good spitter," Del went on. "He was a funny guy; wouldn't say more than one word a week. He wouldn't even talk while he was pitching. But he could pitch. He had a brother, Harry, who was a left-hander."

Could Beat Giants

"Harry could beat the Giants by tossing his glove out on the mound," said one of the baseball writers said. "He beat them out of the pennant in 1908, when New York, Chicago, and Pittsburgh finished in a triple tie in the National League."

One of the scribes had a clipping out of the Panama American, telling about the perfect game pitched by Mickey Harris for Balboa, against a team of all-stars. Baker read it and passed it along.

"He looked like a pretty good pitcher last year," Baker said of Harris. "He must be keeping in good shape to come up with a game like that."

Canal Zone Game

"He probably didn't have much opposition," somebody said.

"I don't know about that," answered Baker. "They play a lot of ball down in the Canal Zone. I was going through there with a ball club one time and they wanted to take us off the boat. They go for the game in a big way."

"There aren't many farmers on this ball club," said Shea, running a finger up and down the All-star line-up. I know some of these fellows and they're all right—played fast minor league ball. As a matter of fact, any time there are nine men walking up to the plate with bats in their hands, you've got to be good to pitch a perfect game. You can't get it on your reputation alone."

"Soft Nothing"

The Red Sox had almost finished batting and the Tigers were warming up on the third base side of the diamond. But Gehringer was still anchored to the dugout step. "Pretty soft Charley," a writer said to the one-time great second baseman.

"Soft nothing," Gehringer answered, grinning. "It's harder loafing on the coaching lines than it is playing 154 games."

College Tennis

Results April 29

By the Associated Press

Army 9, Columbia 0.
Brooklyn Poly 8, L. I. U. 1.
City College 6, Fordham 3.

Schoolboy Rowe Goes to Dodgers

It was learned at Fenway Park today that the veteran Detroit pitcher, Schoolboy Rowe, has gone to the Brooklyn Dodgers by the waiver route. He came to the Tigers in 1932 and in 1934 equaled the league record of 16 straight victories.

The Schoolboy was a star pitcher for Detroit in the World Series games of 1934 and 1935. He won one and lost one in '34 when the Cardinals won, and won one and lost two when the Tigers beat the Cubs in '36.

E. R.

National 1942 Title Meet To Be in New York

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—The National A. A. U. track and field championships will be held June 19-20 at Triborough stadium here under auspices of the Ohrbach A. A., it was announced yesterday by Dan Ferris, secretary of the A. A. U.

The 1942 title meet originally was to have been staged at Dallas, Texas, but was turned back by the Variety Club of that city because too many of its members were engaged in war work. Chicago and Rochester were other cities to bid against the Ohrbach A. A. for the meet. The championships last were held here in 1908.

The first day's program, June 19, will be held at twilight. Profits from the meet will go to the Army Relief Fund.

Craig Wood To Play In Big 8 Golf

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As befitting his rank as the country's No. 1 golfer, National Open Champion Craig Wood today became the first to enter the M. G. A.'s Big Eight charity golf tournament which is to be held at Charles River on May 16.

This will mark the Blond Bomber's second appearance in this event, as he competed in the inaugural affair a year ago at The Country Club in Brookline. Then, you may remember, he came straight from his well-earned victory in the Masters' tourney at Augusta and left to become the open champion at Fort Worth, Texas.

Originally it was doubtful if Wood could appear here, for in his arrangements with Winged Foot officials, he is to play in only four tournaments this year—such as the Hale America and the P. G. A. Realizing that the Big Eight is a one-day affair with such a worthy charity as the Naval Relief Society to be benefited, his club consented to Craig's appearance at Charles River.

A year ago Wood covered the 36 holes at the Clyde Street course in Brookline in 145 strokes to tie Lawson Little, then open champion, and smiling Jimmy Demaret for fourth behind the winner, Harold McSpaden. Benny Hogan and Byron Nelson came in second and third. Due to commitments at his new club in Philadelphia, the former Winchester pro may not be able to get away.

Wood is one of the most popular champions golf has ever known. His victories in both the Masters' and the open were hailed not only by the press but by his fellow pros. Everyone was glad to see him hit the top after so many near misses—his tie with Denny Shute in the British open, his tie that he lost to Paul Runyan in the P. G. A., his tie that he lost to Nelson in the 1939 U. S. open, and the Masters' that he lost when Sarazen holed a 220-yard spoon shot to beat him.

Digging Divots

Secretary Corcoran will announce the M. G. A. tournament list soon . . . The number of tournaments will be around 60 as usual, although five clubs have already canceled one-day 18-hole tourneys . . . Corcoran was all smiles over a check he received from the Boston Wool Trade Golf Club . . . It was for $330 for 200 tickets to the Big Eight tournament.

* * *

A visitor to the M. G. A. offices yesterday was Charlie Hartley, secretary of the Rhode Island Golf Association . . . He said the R. I. amateur in all probability will be called off, and that the R. I. association's whole tournament structure for the summer is wobbly . . . Practically the only certainties are the intercollegiate and the open . . . The R. I. open this year will be played on two courses in one day—Agawam and Wannamoisett . . . "That won't call for any traveling either," Charlie declared . . . "You can walk from one course to the other."

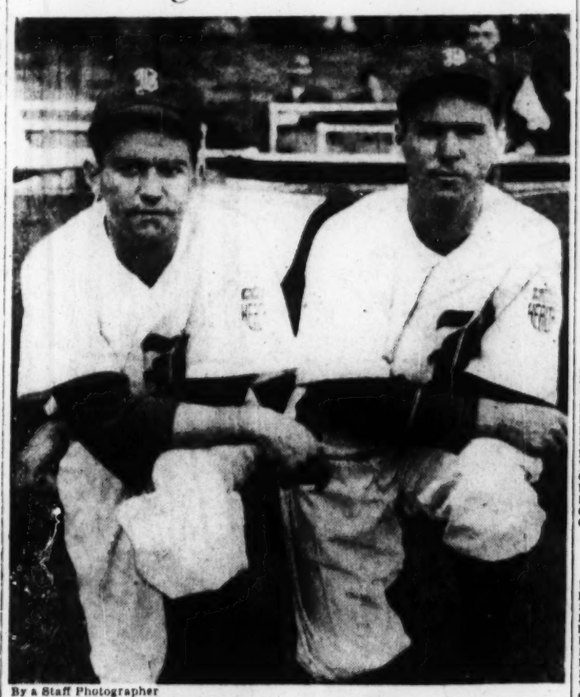
* * *

Fred Corcoran, John's brother and the P. G. A.'s Tournament Manager, is due in town tomorrow with Bob Hope, one of the stars of the Hollywood Caravan . . . They hope to play a round at a neighborhood course.

Marathon Canceled

SALISBURY BEACH, Mass. (AP)—Suspension of the Lawrence-to-the-Sea Marathon for the duration of the war has been announced by James P. Smith, President of the sponsoring Salisbury Beach Chamber of Commerce. The race has been run on Memorial Day for the past five years.

Proving Good Investments



By a Staff Photographer

Nanny Fernandez (left) and Tommy Holmes

As the Braves moved into their series' final with the Chicago Cubs this afternoon at Wrigley Field, Fernandez was leading the National League at bat with a fine .371 average. He and Holmes are two of the top-notch rookies of this young season. Tommy early today had a .300 figure.

Browns Here for Pair Of Encounters With Red Sox

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those unpredictable St. Louis Browns, who a year ago took 13 out of 22 from our Red Sox and ruined whatever chance they may have had of keeping pace with the pennant-winning Yankees, come to Fenway Park tomorrow for the opener of an abbreviated two-game series. The schedule calls for a single on Ladies' Day and another on Saturday. And judging by the recent successes of Luke Sewell's outfit, it is just as well for Joe Cronin that the visit is a short one.

After winning their first four starts and shortly thereafter dropping nine straight, the Browns turned around and whipped the powerful Yankee machine two days running to open an eastern invasion As a result, the Yanks this morning were in third place.

Doerr Hitting

However, the Browns will find a few of Cronin's athletes as hot in the batter's box as they themselves apparently are. Bobby Doerr, who soared to .393 by hitting twice in yesterday's 4-2, ninth-inning loss to the Tigers, will be crowding the league leaders when he goes to bat a few more times and gains a "regular" rating. Jim Tabor, too, rocketed in the batting race while Yank Terry was letting the second game of the Bengal series slip through his fingers with two out in the final frame. The third baseman got three out of four. Jimmy Foxx, Johnny Pesky and Pete Fox are three other regulars over .300.

The hitting sensation of this town today, though, is Nanny Fernandez, the pride of the Braves, who is pacing the National League with a sparkling .371 figure. Picking up four out of four in the second contest of the series at Wrigley Field yesterday, the Pacific Coast League rookie ran his hitting streak to eight and is just two short of the league record shared by seven players. For the first two games at Chicago, Nanny hit .889, or eight out of nine.

Real Hitter

Although still somewhat erratic in the field, Fernandez must go down as the rookie star of the senior circuit to date. As everyone who saw him in the Grapefruit League suspected, he is a real hitter. No pitching is going to keep him in a slump very long. And being young and intelligent, he should be able to settle down and become a fair defensive third sacker.

Chiefly through the sparking of Fernandez's hitting, the Braves this morning were back in the first division, five games off Brooklyn's leading pace, but only two out of second place. While Fernandez gets most of the cheers, Johnny Sain, too, is doing all right for a young fellow. Making his third relief appearance since the beginning of the race, the Nashville purchase stopped the Cubs with one hit in 4⅓ innings. In all, he has yielded one lone hit in 8⅓ frames as a Brave.

But if the Braves are getting big league relief hurling, the Red Sox are not. Twice within a week they have been beaten because the rescue artist could not put out the fire. The first time it was Mike Ryba against the Yankees. Yesterday it was Mace Brown and the Tigers. Yank Terry, trying for his second victory, left the scene with the score tied and two runners on, but Brown was not equal to the occasion.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves tomorrow move on to St. Louis for a two-game series with the Cardinals, who a lot of people think will win the pennant . . . If New York's new "dim-out" law forces the cancellation of the night baseball program there, the Giants and Dodgers will each lose 14 games . . . However, as the first at the Polo Grounds is not until May 22 and No. 1 at Ebbets Field not until May 25, Bill Terry and Larry MacPhail may find ways to eliminate the glare which the arcs throw skyward . . . Birdie Tebbetts, the boy from Nashua, N. H., drove Terry to the showers yesterday.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	13	3	.813
Pittsburgh	9	5	.643
New York	8	7	.533
Boston	8	8	.500
Chicago	7	8	.467
St. Louis	6	7	.462
Cincinnati	5	9	.357
Philadelphia	3	12	.200

Results April 29

Boston 8, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 2. (10 inns.)
New York 4, St. Louis 3. (10 inns.)
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 6. (10 inns.)

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	11	3	.786
Detroit	11	6	.647
New York	9	5	.643
Boston	8	6	.571
Washington	7	9	.438
St. Louis	7	10	.412
Philadelphia	5	11	.313
Chicago	3	11	.214

Results April 29

Detroit 4, Boston 2.
St. Louis 11, New York 6.
Cleveland 11, Philadelphia 6.
Washington 10, Chicago 4.

Four Close Games

PHILADELPHIA, April 30 (AP)—The Class A Eastern Baseball League opened its season yesterday on a most unusual note. All the games were decided by 1-0 scores. Wilkes-Barre beat Scranton, Elmira defeated Williamsport, Hartford humbled Springfield and Binghamton edged out Albany.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Doerr	28	5	11	4	10	.393
Tabor	56	7	20	0	6	.357
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Foxx	42	10	14	3	7	.333
Lupien	12	4	4	0	1	.333
Pesky	57	8	18	0	5	.316
Fox	52	8	16	0	14	.308
Di Maggio	57	14	17	2	7	.298
Williams	48	13	13	2	12	.271
Conroy	35	2	7	1	5	.200
Peacock	18	2	2	0	1	.111
Finney	3	0	0	0	0	.000
Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Cronin	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Fernandez	70	9	26	2	10	.321
Demaree	48	5	15	0	6	.313
Sisti	26	3	8	0	7	.308
Holmes	80	4	24	1	8	.300
Klutts	21	2	6	0	1	.286
Lombardi	36	3	9	1	6	.250
Ross	4	0	1	0	0	.250
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Miller	58	6	14	0	2	.241
West	35	0	8	0	0	.229
Cuccinello	36	1	8	0	3	.222
Waner	31	3	6	0	4	.194
Gremp	32	2	6	0	2	.188
Cooney	39	5	5	0	1	.128
Masi	9	1	1	0	2	.111

The University of Michigan intramural sports program takes in 36 activities.

Major League Contributions

By the Associated Press

The Boston Red Sox management announced that the first game of a home-and-home series with the Philadelphia Athletics for the benefit of the Army and Navy relief funds would be played in Boston on May 23.

The Red Sox also have been booked to play an exhibition game with Mickey Cochrane's Great Lakes Navy team, which includes Frankie Pytlak, their recent first-string catcher, in Chicago on Saturday, June 30. That open date follows a night game with the White Sox.

At Philadelphia the Athletics announced the second game of the home-and-home series for the Army and Navy funds would be played at Shibe Park Aug. 22.

* * *

New York—The New York Yankees announced that a game with the Washington Senators at the Capital May 23 and another with the Senators here Aug. 22 had been set aside for the benefit of Army and Navy relief funds.

In the National League the New York Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers and the St. Louis Cardinals and Boston Braves have announced dates for games with each other at which all receipts will go to the military relief societies.

* * *

Chicago—Mrs. Grace Comiskey, owner of the Chicago White Sox, announced that total gross receipts of a game between the White Sox and the Cleveland Indians here July 2 would be turned over to the Army and Navy relief.

The game was a regularly scheduled contest but White Sox officials said special events would be arranged, details to be worked out later, including the presence of high Army and Navy officers and probably special honors for ball players now serving in the armed forces in this area.

* * *

Detroit—Gross receipts of the American League baseball game at Briggs Stadium June 30 between the Detroit Tigers and St. Louis Browns will be turned over to the Army and Navy relief funds, General Manager Jack Zeller of the Detroit club announced. Another benefit game will be played at St. Louis at a date still undecided.

* * *

Cleveland—The Cleveland Indians will be hosts here May 25 to the Chicago White Sox for their home-and-home Army and Navy relief fund series. The teams will play in Chicago July 2.

The Indians' contest with the Great Lakes Naval Training Station baseball team will be at Great Lakes, Ill., Aug. 8.

* * *

St. Louis — Bill DeWitt, vice-president of the St. Louis Browns, announced that Monday, May 25, has been set as the date for the club's Army-Navy funds game. The Browns will oppose the Detroit Tigers. The same two clubs will play another benefit game at Detroit's Briggs Stadium June 30.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newsome	3	2	0	1.000
Wagner	2	2	0	1.000
Dobson	3	2	1	.667
Terry	3	1	2	.333
Judd	3	1	2	.333
Hughson	2	0	0	.000
Brown	2	0	0	.000
Chase	1	0	0	.000
Ryba	2	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	4	1	0	1.000
Sain	3	1	0	1.000
Tobin	4	2	2	.500
Salvo	3	1	1	.500
Tost	3	1	1	.500
Javery	6	1	1	.500
Earley	2	1	1	.500
Hutchings	4	0	0	.000
Donovan	3	0	0	.000
Hickey	1	0	1	.000
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

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Concert in Aid of Free French—New English Picture at Fine Arts

Old Music Performed At Vendome

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Most desirable of all the tone mechanisms known as viols is doubtless the viola da gamba, which an audience at the Hotel Vendome (benefit Free French Division, British and American Ambulance Corps) heard Alfred Zighera perform upon last evening. More capable of holding the interest of listeners when played alone than the others, it spoke with particular charm at this time under the hands of Mr. Zighera, who made bold to separate himself from the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments long enough to present a set of Three Dances, noted on the program as of the fourteenth century, "Lamento de Tristano," "La Manfredina," and "Saltarello."

* * *

But if the gamba endures the assaults of time and the changes in fashions of sonority better than the smaller members of the viol family, it by no means surrenders its individuality as a voice of an earlier time. It comes down to the twentieth century with all its idiosyncrasies of sound and with all its temperamental contrariness. In the "Lamento di Tristano," a song in slow time and elegiac mood, it behaved admirably; and in "La Manfredina," an air that we might call sentimental dates as far back as 600 years ago—time of the troubadours or their successors—it did well too. Perhaps more in keeping with the period would be to call such music amatory, but in any case it was without objection to the viola da gamba.

Quite otherwise, however, with "Saltarello." The triple rhythm of the dance, the tune, or something started up the gamba's obstinacy. Nothing can be done when this happens. The player may wish he had an accompanying harpsichord to cover up the rough notes. But too late, the gamba is showing its tricks, and let it have its way.

* * *

Speaking of the harpsichord, that is another instrument that can behave badly out of ensemble; but at this concert its conduct was unexceptionable. Putnam Aldrich, presenting a Chaconne by Champion and a couple of pieces by Couperin—a lullaby, or in nomenclature of its day, "L'Amour au berceau," and a "Musette."—came through triumphantly. We have to bear in mind, though, that the keyboard contrivance that goes with the Society of Ancient Insruments as a harpsichord is really a product of a modern piano shop. It is a reproduction and not, as we can safely presume, Mr. Zighera's viola da gamba to be, the antique thing.

To mention the other players of the Society—Paul Fedorowsky, descant viol; Albert Bernard, treble viol; and Gaston Dufresne, violone—they with Messrs. Zighera and Aldrich as a group performed several old-style pieces, giving a brilliant account of themselves and commending themselves to the public as executants and as artists with a clear idea of what they are about.

At Jan Veen Studio

The Jan Veen Studio Workshop will give its annual pair of performances in Jan Veen Studio Hall on Friday, May 8, at 4 p. m., and Saturday, May 9, at 8 p. m.

On the afternoon of May 9, at 2:30, Pauline Chellis will present her annual student recital.

The New York dancer, Helen Tamiris, with her group of nine, will make her Boston debut here on Friday evening, May 15, at 8:30, and Saturday afternoon, May 16, at 2:30. Miss Tamiris will come direct from her engagement at the Rainbow Room. A presentation from her modern ballet, "Liberty Song," will be a feature of the program.

Character Studies of Prominent Players in 'The Corn Is Green'

Left to right: Marcel Dill as John Goronwy Jones, Esther Mitchell as Miss Ronberry; Thelma Schnee as Bessie Watty, Ethel Barrymore as Miss Moffat, Richard Waring as Morgan Evans, Eva Leonard-Boyne as Mrs. Watty, and Edmond Breon as The Squire. The Emlyn Williams play comes to the Colonial Monday as the final attraction of the American Theater Society-Theater Guild subscription season.

Pan-American Show

In the New Gallery of the Boston Art Club there is an exhibition of Latin American objects of art. This small display gives some indication of the scope of the arts in those lands which lie south of the United States.

There are specimens of aricaunian silver from Chile, used for personal ornament and votive offerings. There is some pottery of Guadalajara; there are portraits of the Guzco School of Peru. The Santos are pictures of the Conquest period and show how the European style had come to South American shores. It is the native handiwork that proves most interesting to us, however, for it has evolved from historic usage and is related to native belief, superstition, and domestic usage.

There are some portraits of Guatemalans painted by the Boston artist, Rosamund Tudor, and maps and explanatory notes enlarge an exhibition which strives to promote mutual understanding between North, South, and Central America.

* * *

Water Colors at Museum

The water color galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are hung with a number of interesting aquarelles. They show the various departures of water colorists of the past century.

There is a group of pictures by the British and French water colorists, but most of the pictures were done by Americans. We observe how some water colorists are interested in the countryside, others in city streets, industrial subjects, and genre. If some seem factual others are fanciful, allowing the yielding, fluid brush to take its course. The pictures by Dodge MacKnight show his clear, bright color and responsible brush stroke. Maurice Prendergast's watercolor is striking for decorative pattern. Among exhibitors are John Whorf, Aiden Ripley, Charles Woodbury, Reginald Marsh, George C. Wales, John Varley, H. Harpigies, and Abraham Walkowitz.

D. A.

Grainger for Guest

Percy Grainger will be soloist and guest conductor at the third concert of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor, in Jordan Hall, May 14. The concert is for the benefit of the Buddies' Club, and the program will be made up of works by British and American composers.

Half of the gross receipts from the May 5 performance of "Spring Again," at the Playhouse are being turned over to the Navy Relief Society.

Ethel Coleridge and Sir Cedric Hardwicke

In "The Old Sinner," screen version of J. B. Priestley's "Laburnum Grove," now at the Fine Arts Theater.

'The Life of Reilly'

A comedy by William Roos, directed by Roy Hargrave settings by Samuel Leve, presented by Day Tuttle and Harald Bromley at the Broadhurst Theater, beginning April 29. The cast:

Johnny Ramsay	George Mathews
Snake Foot	John Call
Mike Tokar	Norman Tokar
Rocket Reilly	Peter Hobbs
Hankins	Len Hollister
Frank	Francis Nielsen
Jackie Moultrie	Glenda Farrell
Smitty	John Shellie
Horace Moultrie	Loring Smith
Miss Collins	Theodora Bender
Mildred Walker	Charita Bauer
Harriet	Guerita Donnelly
Miss Red-Hook	Polly Walters
Cooper	Howard Smith

'The Life of Reilly'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Along towards 11 o'clock Wednesday evening the prospects of the Brooklyn Dodgers—Broadhurst Theater version—looked very little brighter than the prospects of "The Life of Reilly," a new farce about the legendary diamond men by William Roos.

"The Life of Reilly" is an answer to those who have been wondering when jokes about Brooklyn and its Dodgers would cease to be funny. Mr. Roos has done his best to make the frantic tale of an ace hurler in the clutches of a fortune teller seem bright and entertaining. But frenzy is not farce. There are times when you almost think the play is actually going to get to first base. Then somebody always bunts out.

Perhaps Mr. Roos' play may have a special meaning for Brooklynites and baseball fans. For the uninitiated it will signify merely an affray in a carbon copy of a typical hotel involving the said baseball players, their manager, two gamblers, a heroine from Pittsburgh, a comic chambermaid, a comic house detective, some bellhops, etc. George Mathews, John Call, Norman Tokar, Peter Hobbs, Glenda Farrell, John Shellie, Loring Smith, Charita Bauer, Guerita Donnelly, and Polly Walters are among those who have worked hard for coach Roy Hargrave. Mr. Roos just hasn't been able to connect.

J. D. B.

'Keep 'Em Laughing'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Keep 'Em Laughing," with which Clifford C. Fischer continues his explorations in vaudeville, indicates that something more than big-name acts is required to make a lively revue. Design, showmanship, and material are the sine qua non of this type of entertainment. Without them, "Keep 'Em Laughing," which opened at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater Friday evening, often came far from living up to the wholly laudable aim of its title.

* * *

Victor Moore's efforts, even to one of his admirers, were often footling without being very funny. In a mood of nostalgia, he revived his famous number, "Change Your Act or Back to the Woods." William Gaxton, who has always seemed one of those seven-speeds-ahead fellows, was forced into low gear by the uphill nature of his material.

The wonderful Hartmans are as wonderful as ever. The fantasy of their dance burlesque is something that deserves particular honor. Perhaps if vaudeville is really coming back, Paul and Grace Hartman should be made the keepers of its keys. Another abundantly entertaining contributor to the show was Zerp Mostel, a newcomer, who impersonates senators, Schickelgrubers, and jitterbugs with a kind of fifth-dimensional, surrealistic double talk.

* * *

What vaudeville show would be complete without a comic xylophonist who winds up in a storm from the "William Tell" Overture? "Keep 'Em Laughing" has one in the person of Fred Sanborn, an elaborately mischievous musician. For an exotic note, Mr. Fischer has engaged Jack Cole and his dancers, who make quite a thing of pseudo-East Indian jitterbugging.

Good as they are, the acts mentioned do not compensate for the length and dullness of the show. The bill also offers Hildegarde, a night club singer, a dog act, acrobats, and a dancing chorus. Phil Romano and his orchestra provide excellent musical accompaniment, assisted briefly by Teddy Wilson and a swing ensemble who play for Mr. Mostel's jitterbug take-off.

'Old Sinner' Is Priestley Play Filmed

"The Old Sinner," the new film comedy at the Fine Arts Theater, is a British-made adaptation of J. B. Priestley's play, "Laburnum Grove," in which Edmund Gwenn appeared on Broadway for 131 performances back in 1935. The same Mr. Gwenn was enlisted for the cinematized version to play the cheery British householder who turns out to be a counterfeiter.

This genial-seeming suburbanite, Mr. Redfern, potters about his small greenhouse when the day's crime is done. Importuned on the same day for loans by his brother-in-law and his daughter's fiancé, Mr. Redfern announces to them all that he is a crook and that his money is tainted.

One assumes that Redfern is merely shaking them up a bit. The fiancé bolts the house. Not long afterward, the Baxleys—the visiting relations—do the same. The Redfern household is then laid siege to by Scotland Yard. But the story leaves the impression that Mr. Redfern makes a successful and dignified flight to the Continent.

The film seems an odd mésalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama. Whatever qualities of oblique humor and whimsical imagination may have been possessed by the original play have been routed in Carol Reed's helter-skelter arrangement. The film gets most of its fun out of Sir Cedric Hardwicke's absurd playing of a practised loafer and from Ethel Coleridge's acidulous behavior as his wife. Mr. Gwenn is of course capital as the cherubic counterfeiter and Victoria Hopper is properly wistful as his daughter. Katie Johnson behaves with serene sweetness as the wife who is not supposed to know about her husband's enterprises. Whether she did know is difficult to make out.

Russian Benefit Concert

The Tanglewood String Quartet, assisted by Jesús Maria Sanromá, pianist, will give a concert for the benefit of Russian War Relief on Wednesday evening, May 13, at the home of Alvan T. Fuller, 150 Commonwealth Avenue. The group consists of Rolland Tapley, first violin; Malcolm Holmes, second violin; George Humphrey, viola, and Karl Zeise, cello. The program will include the Shostakovitch Piano Quintet and the Dvořák Piano Quintet in A Major.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—
"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Claudia," by Rose Franklin. Featuring Francis Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. 8.

Jordan Hall—
"La Serva Padrona," by Pergolesi, and "Suor Angelica," by Puccini, opera presented by the New England Conservatory of Music. Wallace Goodrich, director. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 6:20, 10. "Beau Geste," Gary Cooper, Preston Foster and Brian Donlevy. 12:50, 4:30, 8:05.

Exeter—
"Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2:10, 5:05, 8. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Fenway—
"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney, Brenda Marshall and Dennis Morgan. 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"The Old Sinner," Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Edmund Gwenn. 1:15, 3:35, 5:50, 7:35, 9:55. "Battle of London," 2:50, 5:10, 6:50—9:30. "March of Time, America's New Army," 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:15, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:20, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"Mortal Storm," M. Sullavan, James Stewart and Robert Young. 2:50, 6:10, 9:40. "Too Many Husbands," Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:20, 10:10. Stage Show: 10:20 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:25, 9:15

Modern—
"The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Orpheum—
"Jungle Book," Sabu, Joseph Calleia and John Qualen. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Brenda Marshall. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—
"The Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 7:50, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:25.

Scollay—
"The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Three Travelogues, Damascus, Suez, North Carolina," "Skiing in Alaska," "Training of U. S. Navy Airmen," "Pete Smith Specialty," "Music Quiz," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Jungle Book," Sabu, Joseph Calleia, John Qualen. 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
"Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30. "Tough as They Come," Paul Kelly and Helen Parrish. 11 a. m., 1, 4:35, 7:20, 10.

Uptown—
"Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1, 4, 7, 10:10.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Ruggles of Red Gap," Charles Laughton. "Dawn Express," Anne Nagel. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney, Jr. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert, John Payne. "Hard Guy," Jack La Rue and Mary Healy. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 1:59. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 3:33. No evening show tonight.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:25, 6:25, 9:35. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. 2:05, 5:05, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton and Ann Miller. 3:50, 7, 9:45. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.
University: "The Grapes of Wrath," Henry Fonda. 2:25, 5:40, 9:45. Walt Disney Revue. 1:38, 4:55, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Mercy Island," Ray Middleton. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Young America," Jane Withers and William Tracy. 1:54, 7:54. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. 3:15, 9:15.
Codman: "Song of the Island," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Autry. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:10, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2, 7, 10.
Park: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. 2:23, 9:38. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:54, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Blonde Comet," Robert Kent and Virginia Vale. 2:10, 8:10. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope. 3:30, 9:20.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 8:15. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN — Granada: "Niagara Falls," Tom Brown. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:40, 5:50, 9.
Maplewood: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 3:15, 9:10. "Doctors Don't Tell," John Beal and Florence Rice. 2:05, 7:50.
Mystic: "Road to Happiness," John Boles and Mona Barrie. 2:15, 8:25. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney and Ralph Bellamy. 3:45, 7, 9:55.
Strand: "Lady is Willing," Fred MacMurray and Marlene Dietrich. 3:20, 8:25. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. 1:45, 7:45. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 3:22, 9:22.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope, Victor Moore. "Gallant Sons." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:30, 8:10. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2:30, 6:45, 10:10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Lydia." Merle Oberon. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 3:45, 9:30. "Dumbo." 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel and Lionel Atwell. "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry.
Davis Square: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer. "Swing It Soldier," Ken Murray. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Walter Huston. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenberg. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Boulevard: "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. "Doctor's Don't Tell," John Beal. 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Young America," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Man who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Mature. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts and Slim Summerville. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Lady Eve," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield, Raymond Massey. 3:45, 6:30, 9:31. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 2:14, 8.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Get Set NEW YORK... for THE YEAR'S GRANDEST MUSICAL!
Rita HAYWORTH · Victor MATURE
JOHN SUTTON · CAROLE LANDIS
in Theodore Dreiser's
MY GAL SAL
IN TECHNICOLOR!
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
DOORS OPEN 11 A.M.
ROXY 7th AVE. & 50th ST.

JEAN GABIN · IDA LUPINO
"MOONTIDE"
His First Hollywood Production
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
United Artists RIVOLI B'way & 49th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
BLITHE SPIRIT
Clifton Webb · Peggy Wood · Leonora Corbett · Mildred Natwick
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, N. Y. Post
JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4266
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
280 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 280 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"Belongs on your must list"—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"BEST OF SEASON'S PLAYS WITHOUT QUESTION."—POLLOCK, Brooklyn Eagle
John Steinbeck's
THE MOON IS DOWN
with OTTO KRUGER · RALPH MORGAN
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 8 Avenue
Evgs. 8:45. Mat. WED. & SAT. 2:45. CI. 6-6363

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL—Beg. Mon., May 4
SEATS NOW
Ethel Barrymore
in
THE CORN IS GREEN
Evgs. 1.10 to 2.75. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 1.10 to 2.20

SHUBERT · LAST TONIGHT, 8:30
4 TIMES
POPULAR MAT. SATURDAY
EVERETT MARSHALL IN
The Glorious Musical Romance
BLOSSOM TIME
PRICES NIGHTS SAT. MAT.
$2.75 to 55c (incl. Tax) $1.65 to 55c

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ARTHUR FIEDLER
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TICKETS NOW ON SALE
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Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
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STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
"JUNGLE BOOK"
with SABU
in Technicolor
Plus "Joe Smith, American"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bob HOPE · Madeleine CARROLL
"MY FAVORITE BLONDE"
STAGE—The Ink Spots—
Erskine Hawkins and Orchestra

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
JAMES CAGNEY
"CAPTAINS of the CLOUDS"
in Technicolor
Plus "BULLET SCARS"

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EXETER and BROMFIELD STS. · KEN. 7043
Evs.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 55c, 75c, Aft. 30c. Tax Incl.
Jack BENNY · Carole LOMBARD
"TO BE OR NOT TO BE"
Plus "MR. AND MRS. NORTH"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Ray Millard, Paulette Goddard
"THE LADY HAS PLANS"
Chester Morris—"CANAL ZONE"
Starting Sunday
Carole Lombard—"TO BE OR NOT TO BE"
"NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK"

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 412,385
1942 volume to date 36,810,956
1941 volume to date 43,148,809

Stock Leaders Show Moderate Gains Today

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Stocks angled for further recovery in today's market and, on the whole, were moderately successful.

While the extension of yesterday's brisk rally was rather halfhearted, additional strength displayed by American Telephone, after its fall to new lows since 1935, attracted light bids in other departments. Gains, at the best, ran to 2 or more points for favorites. Prices flattened out here and there in the final hour but plus signs were well distributed.

There was a fair amount of activity in the forenoon when quotations were around the top. The ticker tape reverted to sluggishness later and transfers for the full proceedings were around 300,000 shares against 412,000 Wednesday.

Further suppport again was attributed to the belief the list was oversold, at least temporarily, even in the face of tax clouds and price-fixing doubts. Scant bullish inspiration was seen in the war news.

Among stocks, better performers included du Pont, American Can, Philip Morris, American Tobacco "B," Liggett & Myers "B," U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, and Paramount Pictures.

Inclined to lag occasionally were Republic Steel, American Smelting, Westinghouse, and Johns-Manville.

Forward tendencies in the curb were exhibited by Gulf Oil, Humble Oil, Aluminum of America, American Cyanamid, Republic Aviation, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Demand was slack for Electric Bond & Share, Brewster Aero, Pennroad, and Phoenix Securities.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market lost quite a bit of its forward moving urge today but a sufficient number of issues added new gains of fractions to around a point to keep the main trend steady as the final hour neared.

U. S. Governments were steadier on the stock exchange and over the counter but recovery was spotty and financial circles said it was probable the Federal Reserve System still was buying some Government securities although not as many as on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Corporate loans sharing in the rise included Norfolk & Southern convertible 5s, Western Pacific first 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s, Delaware & Hudson 5s and Laclede Gas 5½s.

American Telephone 3s and 3¼s were both a little lower most of the time along with a minority of other active issues, including Walworth 4s and Pennsylvania 4½s.

The majority of foreign dollar loans were about steady with some of the inactive Scandinavians in light demand.

Court Gives ICC Right to Fix Rail Rates Within State

CHICAGO (AP)—A three-judge Federal Court has ruled the Interstate Commerce Commission had authority to fix rail rates within a State in issuing a permanent injunction restraining Illinois officials from interfering with the Chicago and North Western Railway's suburban fare schedule.

The railroad increased four classes of commutation fares 10 per cent last March 8, and the Illinois Commission objected and ordered the road to retain the lower rates in face of Interstate Commerce approval.

The issue was settled finally by Circuit Judge Sherman Minton and district judges William H. Holly and Philip L. Sullivan.

United Aircraft Earnings Decline

EAST HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) President Eugene E. Wilson told stockholders of the United Aircraft Corporation that despite increased production 1942 earnings available for common stock dividends would be below those of 1940 and 1941.

"That the stockholders will cheerfully face this as a part of their contribution to the war effort, we confidently believe," Mr. Wilson said in his report at the annual meeting.

Mr. Wilson said his prediction of lower dividend earnings was based on "the policy of limitation on profits to which this company stands committed, coupled with the existing tax rate, the possibility of further legislation affecting profits and the necessity of building reserves for 'going out of war production.'"

The company paid two $2 dividends on the common stock in 1941, disbursing a total of $10,626,764.

All directors were re-elected.

Stocks Close Firm In London Market

LONDON, April 30 (AP)—The stock market closed generally firm today despite unfavorable war news from Burma.

British funds were firm. South American bonds were firmer in the foreign list.

Tobacco shares were slightly easier in the industrial section but other issues finished steady.

Home rails and oils mostly were easier while Kaffirs were quietly maintained.

American Airlines, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—American Airlines, Inc., reported for the March quarter profit of $349,392 after charges, taxes and depreciation, compared with $71,059 in the first quarter of 1941.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	38½	38½	38½	Apr29
48¾	43	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
7½	5¼	Adams Exp .60g	5	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr24
11⅜	10	Addressog (1⅝e)	6	10⅛	10	10	Apr28
38¼	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	30	29¾	30	— ¼
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	5¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¾
22¾	17⅝	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅝e	5	18	18	18	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Indust (1)	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Apr28
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	120	118½	120	Apr29
12⅛	10⅛	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
6⅛	4	Allied Strs (.15e)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
81	67	Allied Str pf (5)	1	66	66	66	—1
50⅛	22	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	15	23⅜	23⅛	25⅜	+ ¾
18⅜	14¾	Alpha P Cem 1⅝e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr25
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	13⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	4	46½	45	46½	Apr29
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr27
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	18	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
7⅜	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
33	23	Am Br Shoe (1⅓e)	4	24½	23¾	24½	Apr29
13⅜	11⅛	Am Cable & R	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
65¼	56⅜	Am Can (4)	3	59½	59¼	59⅜	+ ⅞
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¼	161¼	161¼	+1¼
33	23⅛	Am Car & Fdy	1	26	25⅜	26	+ ½
73¾	63	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	62	62	62	—1
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr28
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	71	70¼	71	+2
5⅜	4¼	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr24
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	Apr29
22¾	15½	Am Crys Sug 1e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	7	¾	¾	¾	Apr29
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M r28
19¾	18½	Am Export L ⅓e	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr25
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24½	16¼	A F P $6 pf (.60k)	6	18	17⅞	18	Apr29
28	18⅞	A F P $7 pf (.70k)	3	22⅞	22½	22½	— ½
2⅞	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
62	26⅝	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	27	26¾	27	+ ½
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr29
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Apr28
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	5	38	37¼	38	+ ½
17⅛	11⅜	Am Ice	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	
29¼	23	Am Ice pf	11	29¼	28½	29¼	Apr29
4	2⅜	Am Internat'l	1	3	3	3	Apr29
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	Apr28
10¼	7¼	Am Locomotive	6	7½	7½	7½	Apr29
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	2	78	78	78	Apr29
11⅛	9⅛	Am M & Fdy .80	5	9¾	9½	9¾	— ⅛
5¼	4¼	Am M & Met	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	16	Am Metal (¼e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr29
26⅛	15¼	APL $6 pf (17⅛k)	5	17¼	16¾	17¼	—1
22½	12⅛	APL $5 pf (1.56k)	3	14½	14½	14½	+1⅛
4⅞	4	Am Rad & S .15e	45	4	3⅞	4	
12	9¾	Am Roll Mill ¼e	3	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
5½	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	Apr29
43	36	Am Smelt (2)	3	37	36¾	37	— ⅛
147	135	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	1351	1351	1351	Apr29
34½	29	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	29	29	29	Apr29
20⅜	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	5	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ¼
12	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	
7⅜	6¾	Am Stove (1.20)	1	6	6	6	Apr29
21¼	15⅞	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¾
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	90⅛	90	90⅛	—2⅜
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19⅛	19¼	19¼	Apr28
134¾	101¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	46	107¾	105½	107¾	+2⅞
49¾	33¼	Am Tob (1e)	5	36	35	36	+1½
50⅜	34⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	30	37	36⅛	37	+1
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	121	120¼	120⅛	Apr28
3	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	4	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
116½	109	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	109¾	109	109	Apr28
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	14	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	4¼	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¾
3⅝	3⅜	Am Woolen	3	4	3⅞	4	
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	59	59	59	Apr29
3⅞	3½	Am Zinc L & S	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr15
28⅜	19¼	Anaconda (1⅝e)	17	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr24
10	6	Andes Cop (1)	2	8	8	8	Apr24
1	⅞	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	Apr24
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (1⅗e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
111⅝	109	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	
4¼	2⅞	Armour Ill	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
67½	53⅞	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	8	54	53¾	54	Apr29
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	53¾	53¾	Apr25
26¼	21	Armstrong C ⅓e	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¾
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (¾e)	2	6¼	6	6	Apr28
4	2⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Apr29
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Goods	3	4¾	4¼	4¼	
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf3½k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
23	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr10
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	13	36½	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
70	60¼	Atch T&SF pf 5	3	67	66⅞	67	Apr29
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
24	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr14
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	2	36⅛	36	36	Apr23
23½	14⅝	Atl Refin (.40e)	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Apr2a
7	4⅞	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Apr29
70	44	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
8⅛	7¼	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr17
4⅛	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		B					
14¾	10½	Baldwin Loco ct	2	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5¼	5	5¼	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	4⅛	4	4	Apr29
9⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	5	7¼	7	7	Apr28
6	4½	Barker Bros (1g)	5	4¾	4½	4½	Apr25
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅜	14⅝	Bath Ir W (½e)	2	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
19½	15⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	3	16	15½	15½	— ½
24⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	21	21	21	+ ¾
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	65	65	65	Apr29
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7	7	7	Apr29
16½	13¼	Bell Aire (2g)	3	13¾	13¼	13¾	Apr29
39⅜	32	Bendix Av (2e)	3	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
14	10¾	Benef Ind (.40e)	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	—1
24¼	17⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	Apr27
64⅝	46½	Beth Steel (1½e)	13	56	55	55½	+ ½
121	111¾	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	— ⅜
22½	18⅝	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20	20	20	— ¼
15⅝	14¾	Black & D (1.60)	4	15½	14¾	14¾	Apr29
7⅜	5⅝	Blaw-Knox .15e	5	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
14½	12	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
21⅛	15	Boeing Airplane	12	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
31¾	25½	Bohn A&B (1⅝e)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	14	14	14	Apr27
20⅜	18¾	Borden Co (.60e)	15	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	4	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
2⅜	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr29
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	3	25¼	25	25¼	Apr29
18¼	14⅜	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
9¼	7½	Bridgeport B (1)	3	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	15	Briggs Mfg (½e)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅜	28½	28½	Apr17
40½	30	Bristol-My 2.40	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Apr23
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1	1	Apr29
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (½e)	2	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅜
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29⅜	29¾	29⅜	Apr27
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	11	10½	10½	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	Apr29
3¼	2¼	Budd Mfg	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr29
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ⅛e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	14½	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr16
23	18¼	Bullard Co (2)	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr29
26	19⅞	Bulova Wat (2)	1	20	20	20	Apr29
19¼	15⅜	Burling M (1.40)	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr29
58½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53½	53⅜	53⅜	Apr28
2⅞	1¾	Burr Add (.30e)	*9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2½	2½	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
20⅝	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr29
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12¼	10	Byron Jack (½e)	4	12	12	12	+ ¼
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	4	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
30⅞	30¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Apr14
1½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	4	6⅛	6	6	
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
12½	9⅛	Canada Dry (.60)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
47⅜	39	Canadian Pacific	10	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
57½	50	Cannon Mills ½e	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Apr29
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr29
27⅜	23½	Carpenter S ½e	1	23½	23½	23½	Apr28
⅜	⅛	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr24
69	54¾	Case (JI) (7g)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	9	31⅝	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Celanese (½e)	4	15¾	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	10	7¼	6¾	7¼	Apr29
23⅜	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
2¼	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
23⅜	17⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr29
18	14⅛	Cent Violeta 1g	5	14½	14¼	14⅜	Apr29
3¼	2¼	Century Rib M	...	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr14
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	7	29⅜	29¼	29¾	+ ⅜
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	17	17	17	Apr29
17	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Apr29
7½	5½	Checker Cab	...	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¼	27½	Ches & Ohio (3)	8	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅜
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	Apr27
4	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	3	3	3	Apr25
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅝	3	Chi & E Ill A	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	3	2	2	2	
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	2	10⅛	10½	10½	+ ⅛
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr27
17½	14⅛	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr29
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33	33	33	Apr28
52	50	C P 1 pr pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Apr23
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr17
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	+ ¼
9⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Apr20
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12	12	12	Apr28
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	21	54	53¼	53⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34½	29½	Clark Equip (3¼e	1	31	30½	31	+1
29	22¼	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	22¼	22¼	22¼	Apr27
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	2	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¼
36½	25⅜	Cluett Peab ¾e	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (3⅓e)	14	64	63¼	63¼	Apr29
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58¼	58¼	58¼	Apr27
13⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Apr25
14¼	11⅞	Collins & A (¼e)	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	13¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr28
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	Apr29
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
13¾	11⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	1	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	34⅝	33½	33½	+ ¼
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
27	24	Colum P pf (2½)	2	27	27	27	Apr24
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	59½	59½	59½	Apr28
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	5	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
100	91⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	Apr29
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	14	22⅞	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	
98	78	Coml Solv (.55g)	6	8	8	8	
⅝	⅛	Coml Solvents	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr15
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr29
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr29
6¼	4⅞	Consol Oil (½)	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr29
5¾	4¾	Consol'n Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	25	25	25	Apr24
96¼	82½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	82½	82½	82½	Apr29
13½	12	Container (½e)	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
103½	77	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	Apr28
27½	21⅞	Cont Can (½e)	9	22⅞	22	22	
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
42	30¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅜
3¾	2⅞	Cont Motors .10e	2	3	3	3	
24	17	Cont Oil Del ¾e	11	19	18½	19	+1
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel (¼e)	3	16	15½	16	Apr29
12½	8⅜	Cop weld S (.80)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Apr29
51½	45	Cop weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr20
35¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	44¼	43¾	44¼	+1⅜
3⅞	2⅞	Coty Inc (.15e)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr29
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	2	11	11	11	+ ¼
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
8	6	Crosley (.30g)	3	6	6	6	Apr29
19½	16	Crown C&S ¼e	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr29
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	36	36	36	Apr29
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (⅓e)	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
36	26½	Crucible Stl (1g)	5	28½	28	28½	+ ⅜
79¼	67	Crucible pf (5)	2	69	69	69	Apr29
9	5⅛	Cuban-Am Sug	2	6⅛	6	6	
83	74½	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	77	77	77	Apr17
13¼	9⅜	Cudahy Pack	4	9¾	9½	9¾	Apr29
15½	13	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
12⅜	10⅛	Curtis Publish	1	⅞	⅞

Commerce and Finance

Industries Are Found Producing in Astounding Quantities

Business and Industry

Price Freezing May Hit Union Leaders, High-Cost Retailers

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Far-reaching implications are seen here from OPA's combination of general price ceiling and specific freezing orders for certain commodities. The first is of course that it brings pervasive rationing one step nearer. As OPA's accompanying "Consideration Statement" said: "This regulation is an indispensable prerequisite to the allocation of scarce but essential goods to the members of the community on the basis of need rather than on the basis of ability to pay."

Price control is an obvious forerunner of rationing. In the present case, for instance, it will generally speaking permit some $90 billion of purchasing power come to market for perhaps $60 billion of goods without being discouraged away by high prices. It is, in brief, a protection to the consumer, and therefore it is an encouragement to consumption. It is aimed at preventing a high cost of living, but a high cost of living, at least in wartime, fulfills a useful function, that of discouraging consumption.

Discouraging Consumption

The objection to the high cost of living is not that it discourages consumption—which is a good thing to do in wartime—but that it discourages it in an unfair and uneconomic way. It automatically distinguishes between economic classes not on the basis of their contribution to the war effort but according to the length of their pocketbooks.

Price-ceilings, however, are only a partial substitute for dealing with the "h. c. l." By themselves they encourage instead of discourage consumption. Hence they almost certainly have to be followed by compulsory restraint on consumption through rationing.

What is about to happen, apparently, is that retail prices are going to be free until May 18, after which they have to drop back to March levels. So there is likely to be a considerable drop in retail buying by ultimate consumers, waiting for the day when the ceiling goes into effect. Theoretically at least retailers are now free to boost their prices as high as they want—until May 18—but in practice such a policy would meet unusual sales resistance on the part of consumers looking forward to May 18. (The only offset to this resistance on the part of consumers might be their fears that supplies might run out between now and then—a not very important fear yet.)

It follows therefore that the true economic implications of the new "General Maximum Price Regulation" order are not likely to appear until May 18. Thereafter retail demand is likely to soar. It will include some pent-up demand from the intervening 19 days. It will also be fed by rising pay rolls. It is likely to grow as people get their debts paid up.

Unofficial Rationing

So retailers will have more demand than they can supply. They will have to do their own rationing, particularly in consumers' durable goods, the output of which is most heavily curtailed. A chart of the Federal Reserve Board of New York shows that it has already fallen from an index figure of 110 last summer to one of about 50 in March and it is fast becoming a "variable approaching zero."

And unofficial rationing is only a prelude to official rationing. The delays in rationing so far of such things as sugar and gasoline have been due chiefly to lack of official machinery. That machinery is being rapidly built up and the addition of new items to the ration list is therefore due to become easier and easier and the public's familiarity with rationing procedures is likely to become greater and greater in the very months when the necessity for rationing becomes more and more obvious.

The absence of realistic fiscal policy—i. e. one designed to actually clip and pare purchasing power down to match the supply of civilian goods—makes this rationing even more likely. In point of fact Britain and Germany haven't done this either, and it is quite unlikely to be done here.

A further implication of the new ceiling is of course that a decision on wage and crop-price policy is brought nearer. The ceiling comes down first on the retailers, to the tune of an estimated gross of round $700,000,000 according to OPA officials. Special roll-back of wholesale prices to earlier and lower levels in cases of particular hardship might pass some of the pressure back to wholesalers, and in some cases they will ask for, and perhaps even get, a roll-back of the manufacturer's prices. The manufacturer then has nobody to roll back on except labor.

Squeeze on Retailers

In the first year or two of the war much of this pressure for narrower margins could be absorbed by the economies in overhead cost resulting from bigger and bigger volume. In his early days of price-fixing by the "jawbone method" Leon Henderson was quick to point this out. From here on, however, these economies are exhausted and in fact the thing works the other way. Physical volume of sales is due to shrink and unit costs therefore (other things being equal) are due to rise. Already in a few isolated cases, in fact, allowance has been made for the need of wider distributing margins to allow war-curtailed volume.

Hence the immediate effect is to be a substantial squeeze on retailers, then on wholesalers, then on manufacturers. A cartoonist's picture might have the ceiling come down on the retailer, who is standing on the wholesaler, who is standing on the manufacturer who is standing on the farmer and workman.

A specific instance might be the cotton textile industry. There finished goods prices have been directly geared to the price of cotton—i. e., the margin has been frozen, so that the finished goods price moves up and down with raw cotton. Now, however, finished goods prices have been frozen, but cotton can still under present law go about two cents higher and textile workers are asking for a 10-cent-per-hour wage increase.

All this adds up to the prospect that no more wage increases are likely except such as are justified on the basis of evening up substandard wages. There is now precious little chance that the requests of $1 a day from General Motors and from the "little steel" companies will be granted even in part for they would be added to scales which are already high by comparison with other companies, other industries, and other trades.

The Wage Controversy

The wage controversy is therefore likely to shift over to the question of evening up substandard wage levels. This, in fact, is a normal subject of considerable controversy, one of the major endemic rank-and-file grievances of labor being disparity of incomes not between the many workmen and the few bosses, but between some workmen and others.

However, the end of further hope for general wage increases takes one of the best arguments away from union organizers. Union leaders therefore will face the prospect of loss of membership unless they can get some kind of union-security or maintenance-of-membership or maintenance-of-dues awards from the War Labor Board.

In doing so, however, they become even more dependent on the political support of the Administration and the War Labor Board than they were on the old National Defense Mediation Board or on the new little heard-of National Labor Relations Board.

In sum, two groups in the American community are likely to be hardest hit by the new price ceiling—high-margin and small-volume retailers on the one hand and union leaders on the other. Both have in recent years looked more and more to political methods to maintain themselves, the former through such laws as the Miller-Tydings Act, Robinson-Patman Act, and "unfair trade practices" laws, the latter through the Wagner Act.

New Packard Head

George T. Christopher

Named President and General Manager of the Packard Motor Car Co., succeeding [illegible] Gilman, who has resigned. Mr. Christopher was also elected a director of the company to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Gilman's resignation. Mr. Christopher formerly was a vice-president of the company.

U. S. Research Found Playing Big War Role

A greater emphasis than ever is being placed upon research as the conversion of industry to a war economy continues to progress, with the scientists of the country working overtime to develop new war weapons and every progressive businessman exercising his ingenuity in developing substitute materials, devising new products and working out short cuts in operating methods, says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"Requirements for war and the postwar period," continues the bank, "present the greatest challenge that has ever faced American industry. This country is called on to do in the way of military preparations what required several years on the part of the Axis. In the race against time we have every reason to believe that American ingenuity can meet the test.

"When the President a short time ago announced the goal for this year of 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8,000,000 tons of merchant shipping, it seemed fantastic to most persons but according to official reports the objective will be reached. This stupendous achievement will be made possible in large measure by the research facilities that have been built up over the years.

Huge Expenditures

"It is estimated that annual expenditures in the United States for research of all kinds exceed those of all the other countries combined. Each year about $300,000,000 dollars is spent for this purpose while the number of persons employed in laboratories is placed at 70,000. It is reported that 75 per cent of the outstanding physicists and 50 per cent of the leading scientists, as well as a large number of engineers, are employed in war research work, and many more will be called on to render service to the country. About one-half of the testing laboratories of the country are engaged directly or indirectly in war work.

"It has been said that 'modern warfare is largely a battle of inventive ideas.' No country can match the United States in its inventive genius which has provided many modern weapons of warfare including the airplane, tank and submarine, among others.

"With the war shutting off supplies of many strategic materials from the Far East, our laboratories are being spurred on to find suitable substitutes. This applies not only to such products as steel and alloys that are used for military purposes but also to products that serve civilian demands.

Research Progressive

"Research provides a ray of hope in a war-torn world. The tools of science that are now being used for war can also be most effective instruments for removing at least the economic causes of international conflicts. As Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has said: 'Science . . . has given mankind a method of gaining the good things without taking them from someone else and without working inordinately long and hard to produce them.'

"Research facilities should be further extended in order that we may be in a better position to cushion the shock in the transition from wartime to peacetime economy. Under the pressure of war needs, new techniques and methods are being developed that will have many practical applications, while productivity is being greatly increased. Our task after the war will be to utilize these facilities to the maximum.

"The problem of retrenchment and adjustment after the war will call for all the ingenuity at our command. The fate of American private enterprise and our democratic form of government will depend upon how effectively this situation is met."

OPA Freezes Cotton Goods', Yarns' Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has imposed a price ceiling on virtually all types of cotton goods and yarns which apparently put it up to the mills to bargain the farmers down from their super-parity demands or to reduce their own profit margin.

The order was designed to stabilize the manufacturers' and wholesalers' prices of cotton goods at March levels, in line with the overall freezing. The method appeared significant in view of the restrictions which the Congressional farm bloc placed in the price control law, over Administration opposition.

Says Ceiling 'Amply High'

The ceiling on the fabricated goods was based on a price of 20.37 cents a pound for raw cotton although the price control act provides, in effect, that farmers should not be barred from receiving at least 21.47 cents. This arises from the provision in the act that prices on agricultural products may not be fixed at less than 110 per cent of parity (the level which would give the farmer a purchasing power equivalent to that of 1909-14).

Price Administrator Leon Henderson declared that the maximum was "amply high to permit raw cotton prices to rise above any levels specified" in the law.

The order replaced the old ceiling on cotton yarn and textiles which was based on a sliding scale, permitting the mills to raise or lower their prices as spot cotton fluctuated.

Commenting on the new regulation, T. M. Forbes, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, said in Atlanta that "if textile goods prices are frozen and raw cotton is not, then it may bankrupt the industry."

Based on Costs, Earnings

The OPA said that the new ceiling was based on studies of mill costs and earnings which showed that the mills could pay "considerably above" 21.47 cents a pound "and still earn a substantial profit on the great majority" of fabrics.

Since no ceiling has been placed on raw cotton, farmers are free to bargain their way to the highest price the mills are willing to pay.

The new maximum represents the highest quotations for cotton at the ten leading Southern terminal markets last month. Mr. Henderson emphasized that objectives of the over-all price ceiling could not be realized unless cotton yarns and textiles were prevented from advancing beyond the highest March prices.

The action was designed to prevent wholesale prices from creeping up on retail prices which now are covered by a ceiling.

Price of $50 Ton Is Established For Standard Newsprint

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price for "standard" newsprint will remain at $50 a ton as the result of the maximum price schedule established by OPA, price administrator Leon Henderson said.

The new newsprint ceiling, effective May 11, replaces a temporary order which established the maximum prices at the $50 level. Mr. Henderson said the ceiling would not preclude further discussions between OPA and Canada concering newsprint mills in the Dominion. Last December these mills asked an increase of $3 a ton in the price of newsprint for export to the United States to become effective April 1.

Mr. Henderson said OPA would continue its study of the industry's operations during the first half of this year to determine whether or not the higher price would be justified during the last half of the year.

In 1941, approximately 4,000,000 tons of newsprint were consumed in the United States, of which 75 per cent came from Canada. The remainder was produced domestically.

The price of $50 a ton is the "port" price of white standard newsprint for carload lots in rolls. A price of $51 a ton was set for zone 4 and is used in the regulation as a base price to determine the actual prices in the ten zones into which the United States is divided.

SEC Approves Dissolution Plan for N. E. Utility Unit

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved a plan for dissolution of the Appliance Credit Corporation, a Massachusetts service company and a subsidiary of the New England Gas and Electric Association.

As outlined by the SEC, Negea Service Corporation, also a New England subsidiary, will issue for cash 500 additional shares of common stock, par value $100, to the parent firm.

Negea then will purchase for $52,735 the assets of Appliance after which New England will surrender the 500 common Appliance shares to Appliance and receive 50,000, representing the stated value of Appliance stock. Earned surplus $2,753 of Appliance will be distributed to other subsidiaries of New England.

Oil Discounts Maintained

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration will force sellers of petroleum products affected by price ceilings to grant the same cash discounts that they allowed to purchasers on October 15, 1941, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said.

U. S. War Production Machine Really Rolling C. of C. Told

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 30—America's war producing machine is grinding out planes and guns and tanks and ships in not only encouraging but almost startling quantities, according to the people who run that machine. They got together to talk shop here Wednesday at the convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and out of a symposium on the question "Where do we stand?" came some illuminating facts.

Col. John Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, declared that in March of this year, the fourth month after Pearl Harbor, the aviation industry built nearly 70 per cent more planes than in the month preceding Pearl Harbor. In terms of pounds the percentage increase has been even larger, he said. In those months, he added, production of heavy four-engined bombers increased almost 200 per cent. Production of aircraft engines kept pace, registering a 48 per cent increase in number during that period. In horsepower the increase was 68 per cent.

Altogether in 1941, he said, the industry turned out one and three-quarters billions of dollars worth of planes, engines and propellers, which was well over three times the 1940 production.

Shipbuilding Increasing

H. Gerrish Smith, President of the National Council of American Shipbuilders, reported that the present shipbuilding program is so far advanced that some naval vessels, for which contracts were placed after the emergency arose, are already in operation. Back in 1917 only a few destroyers and small craft were completed in time for use in the First World War. All categories of seagoing vessels, he said, are being launched and delivered well ahead of time, in most cases from three months to a year ahead of the scheduled delivery date.

As for the railroads, J. L. Bevins, President of the Illinois Central, declared that last summer when they estimated they might be called on to haul 200,000 barrels of oil a day, for instance, no one foresaw that by April they would be asked to haul nearly 600,000 a day—and would be doing it.

The nation's railroads, he said, moved in the first three months of this year as many troops as were moved in the first nine months of the last war.

Power Output Zooms

C. C. Dickinson, President of the National Coal Association, reported that because his industry has profited by experience it has met every requirement of coal for national defense, for war production, and for private need, producing at the rate of around 600,000,000 tons a year.

Since the war clouds began to gather, reported Kinsey M. Robinson, representing the Edison Electric Institute, the nation's power industry has added 3,000,000 kilowatts of generating capacity, enough to light one half of all the nation's homes. When war broke out American utility companies had some five times more capacity than was available in the last war.

The building construction industry, according to Dan W. Kimball, President of the Association General Contractors of America, Inc., is in the process of putting up some $14,750,000,000 worth of war structures this year, an amount equal to $100 for every person in the country.

The automotive industry, center of production of most of the heavy military goods, and also center of some controversy as to speed of conversion to this war production, is in the mass-production stage, and far ahead of schedule in most instances, according to Alfred Reeves, Vice-President of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. It is at work on some 14 billions of dollars' worth of war goods. One company, Mr. Reeves recounted, is nine months ahead of schedule in making airplane engines. Another completed its first order for 31-ton armored tanks seven months ahead of time. One firm, building anti-aircraft cannon of a foreign design, has shipped during the past three months, over 30 times the amount specified in the original contract.

More Octane Gasoline

The petroleum industry is more than successfully meeting the stepped-up demand, reported Lacey Walker, Secretary of the American Petroleum Institute. The industry, for instance, is making more 100 octane gasoline—the kind needed for efficient airplanes—than all the rest of the world combined, and more capacity is being installed. This industry also is making toluene for high explosives, and is ready, when the steel for new plants is furnished, to start making synthetic rubber in huge quantities.

The machine tool industry, once expected to be a bottleneck in the war production program, in 1940 doubled the production of 1939 and in 1941 turned out three and a half times as much as in 1939, according to George H. Johnson, President of the National Machine Tool Builders Association, and in 1942 expects to continue to step up the rate of production.

The story of steel, told by a spokesman for the industry, is that in April, 1940, the nation produced 4,100,000 tons and three months later increased the output to 5,700,000 tons, and now production is at a rate of well over 7,000,000 tons a month. Last year production was 25 per cent better than the best previous year, and 65 per cent ahead of the peak during the last war.

U. S. Brings China And Pottery Trade Under Price Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has brought the $50,000,000 china and pottery industry under price control with an order freezing the manufacturers' price on hundreds of china and pottery articles—cups, plates, dishes, pitchers and bowls among them.

The Office of Price Administration orderd fixed the price ceiling on vitreous ware at the level prevailing Oct. 1-15, 1941, and on semi-vitreous ware, at 5 per cent above those levels.

Both classes of manufacturers have held prices stable at OPA's request since last Feb. 1, at which time they rescinded a proposed 10 per cent increase in order to give OPA time to complete an exhaustive study of industry costs. The 5 per cent advance granted to semi-vitreous manufacturers was in recognition of lower profit margins existing in that branch of the industry.

The order is effective April 27. It covers both domestic and export sales by manufacturers. Stoneware and art pottery are not affected.

Corporate Earnings Show Mixed Trends

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the past week showing profits per common share included:

	1942	1941
March 31 quarter:		
Air Reduction	.55	.58
Allegheny Lud. Steel	1.02	2.17
Beneficial Industrial Loan	.47	.60
Chesapeake & Ohio	.72	1.06
Du Pont de Nem	*1.18	*1.77
Freeport Sulphur	.69	.87
General Electric	.36	.39
Hercules Powder	.81	.93
Int'l Business Machines	2.83	2.55
McGraw Hill Publishing	†.52	†.52
National Biscuit	.32	.37
National Distil Prod.	.52	.39
Pittsburgh Steel Co.	.84	1.32
Ruberoid Co.	.47	.49
Simonds Saw & Steel	.71	1.38
Stewart-Warner Corp	.54	.30
Union Pacific R. R.	2.17	.37
Westinghouse Air Brake	.35	.42
Wrigley (Wm.) Jr. Co.	.78	1.21
Dec. 31 year:		
Curtiss-Wright	3.15	1.81
Wright Aeronautical	17.10	11.09
March 31 year		
Continental Can	2.66	2.83
Nati Cash Register	2.20	1.27
March 31 nine months:		
Proctor & Gamble	2.90	2.55

*On average number of shares. †Approximately.

Minn. & St. L. Sale Date Set

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Final sale of the properties of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad has been set for 10 a. m. May 15, under terms of a consolidated final decree signed by Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye in Federal Court. Special Master Howard S. Abbott will hold the Sale.

Canada Spending Huge Amounts On War Commitments

OTTAWA (CP)—The total value of contracts awarded and commitments made by the Canadian Munitions and Supply Department on Canadian, United Kingdom, and other accounts now is more than $3,400,000,000, a departmental statement just issued, said.

Preliminary figures show that the grand total for the period from July 14, 1939, to March 31, 1942, was $3,447,269,253. Contracts placed on Canadian account, including contracts executed for plants and extensions, a portion of which is chargeable to other empire countries under the air training plan, general purchases, and contracts amounting to $34,428,067 awarded by the Civil Aviation Division, Department of Transport, for Airport Construction and Land Purchase under the British Commonwealth air training plan, totaled $2,047,115,109.

The aggregate of orders for stores placed on United Kingdom account, together with United Kingdom commitments for plants and plant extensions and orders for the output of some of these plants, amounted to $1,218,871,220, an estimated figure which includes the United Kingdom's share in joint projects. Contracts awarded on other account totaled $146,854,857.

Ford Official Sees New Postwar Epoch

WINDSOR, Ont., (C.P.)—The war will mark the end of an epoch and it would not be feasible nor desirable to attempt to rebuild the world as it was in 1939, Wallace R. Campbell, President, said today at the annual meeting of Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd.

He said he anticipated the war would be followed by a period of economic, social and political readjustment.

The possibility of an early end of the war was remote, Mr. Campbell said and he was concerned regarding post-war reconstruction.

Most outstanding feature of the company's operation in 1941 was the production of the widest range of products and the largest volume of output in the company's history, Mr. Campbell said.

Gross receipts from sales totalled $129,609,915, an increase of 51 per cent over 1940. Net profits amounted to $3,279,603. The operating profit of the company, before taxes, was equivalent to 3.4 per cent of total sales volume as compared with 4.7 per cent in 1940.

He said civilian production had been discontinued except for buses and replacement parts.

Takes New Post

Aviation Photo

S. Paul Johnston

Appointed manager of the Washington office of the Curtiss-Wright Corp. Mr. Johnston will work closely with the various United States Government agencies. He entered the aviation field as assistant editor of Aviation Magazine in 1931, subsequently becoming associate editor and then editor of that publication in April, 1936. On Jan. 1, 1940, he was appointed co-ordinator of research for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. He has served in the United States Army Air Service and holds the rank of Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N. R.

Advertising Urged As the Way to Keep Brand Names Alive

WASHINGTON (AP)—Continued advertising to keep brand names alive in the public mind was advocated in the current issue of Domestic Commerce, weekly publication of the Commerce Department.

With the advent of war, wrote Nathan D. Golden, one of the department's industrial consultants, the function of advertising ecomes increasingly important and one of its major jobs is "providing information to those fighting on the home front and in the production fields," to "help producers to increase output of fighting tools and promote more efficient use of products by civilians."

"With the possible introduction of the 'victory' label for canned and packaged goods," said Mr. Golden, "the question arises, what will happen to brand names of merchandise for which producers have spent millions of dollars in advertising to make consumers 'brand conscious'?

"Manufacturers in Great Britain have met this problem in safeguarding their investment in brand names by continued advertising. Brand names can and should be kept alive in the minds of those to whom the manufacturer must look for business in the postwar period. If the salability of advertised merchandise is to be maintained, people must be told continually of the high quality of the merchandise bearing specified brand names."

Mr. Golden said that advertising to promote more effective use of products by civilians "may call for the use of larger space than ordinarily would be used for a selling campaign" and that it was the type of advertising that would "specialize in long copy—long enough to tell the complete story."

Treasury Sets May Bond Goal $600,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Quotas for every county in the United States were set by the Treasury today as marks to shoot at in the campaign to sell $600,000,000 of war bonds and stamps in May.

Committees were primed in every section to launch tomorrow morning the most intensive bond canvass of Americans since the Victory Loan drive nearly a generation ago. House to house promotion was ready to begin in an effort to get 50,000,000 Americans to pledge 10 per cent of each paycheck to the bond campaign.

The $600,000,000 goal for May, moreover, was just a starter. The June quota will be $800,000,000, and the goal in succeeding months will be $1,000,000,000 per month. Average sales from July, 1941, through January, 1942, were $437,951,243 per month.

In the background of the campaign was the belief in many official circles that failure of this drive will result in an administration request that Congress require by law that everyone set aside a certain portion of his income for war bonds.

Breaking down the state quotas for May, which were announced last week, the Treasury allotted goals ranging from $100 in certain counties to $95,493,000 in New York City. (New York consists of five counties but was made a unit for quota purposes.)

The $100 counties are Armstrong County, South Dakota; Dakota and Daggett Counties, Utah; and Loving County, Texas.

Next to the New York quota, rated the $38,136,600 figure for Cook County (Chicago), Illinois, and the $23,011,100 goal for Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

In the population center of the country, Greene County, Indiana, the goal is $46,300.

Roosevelt County, Montana, has a quota of $39,700, and Churchill County, Nevada, $9,600.

Engineering Awards Have 53 P. C. Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards in the week ended Thursday rose 53 per cent over the comparable week last year but fell slightly below the high total of the previous period, Engineering News-Record reported.

A tabulation of the awards showed:

	Wk Ap 30	Prev Wk	Last Year
Tl cons	$182,270,000	$214,369,000	$119,425,000
Priv. cons	8,304,000	15,658,000	20,740,000
Pub. con.	173,966,000	198,711,000	98,685,000

Chicago Exchange Nominee

CHICAGO (AP)—Arthur M. Betts was nominated to serve his fifth consecutive term as chairman of the Chicago Stock Exchange Board of Governors. Mr. Betts is senior partner of the firm of Alfred L. Baker & Co.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

'Steamboat 'Round the Bend' Revival Looms as Rivers Aid Oil Flow to East

WASHINGTON (AP)—Revival of old and storied form of commerce, river steamboating, appeared likely here in the unprecedented mobilization of transportation facilities to supply the industrial east with oil.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes declared that every available carrier would be pressed into service to haul petroleum northward on the Mississippi and eastward along the Ohio River.

The Petroleum Co-ordination Office and the transportation and petroleum industries are rounding out a program for complete co-ordination of rail, pipeline, and barge facilities, to funnel oil eastward.

A survey was ordered to determine how much equipment may be moved from other waterways to the Mississippi and Ohio. The Co-ordination Office also was studying the feasibility of running a pipeline from the southwest oil fields to Grand Lake, Ark., where the oil would be pumped into barges bound for Pittsburgh. This would cut approximately 300 miles from the present barge loading stations in Louisiana.

From Pittsburgh the oil fans out by rail tank car and transport trucks to eastern consuming areas.

In 1940, some 9,459,000 barrels of petroleum products were moved by barge to the 14 states on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. This movement was increased to 16,462,000 barrels in 1941, and a haul of at least 25,000,000 barrels is expected this year. It may be considerably more.

Approximately 100 additional steel barges are being built and Mr. Ickes' aides are studying the feasibility of constructing inexpensive wooden barges. Some oil men, however, are skeptical about wood bottoms, because of the fire hazard.

While the rivers could carry only a small portion of the East's demand of 1,500,000 barrels of petroleum daily, oil and transportation men said the barge movements would be of great value in cutting many long hauls by rail tank cars.

Kentucky-Tennessee Light Proposes Sale of Property

PHILADELPHIA, (AP) — The Kentucky-Tennessee Light and Power Company proposed in an application to the Securities and Exchange Commission to sell for $1,350,000 all its electric and water utility property in Frankfort, Ky.

Purchasers of the company were identified as John Kirtley and Louis Cox, of Kentucky. A new company, to be known as Frankfort Utilities Corporation, will be formed to assume the obligations of the purchasers under an agreement dated April 13.

Activity Out of Doors With Good Companions

At Summer Camp

As one youngster put it to us, "You don't spend half the day trying to decide what to do and who will go along, when you go to camp." Children make good friends and have wonderful, new experiences at the camps advertised on Mondays and Thursdays in The Christian Science Monitor. These are advertisers well worth a parent's consideration.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Net Earnings Decline For 150 Concerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After making allowances for taxes, earnings of 150 leading manufacturing companies, were less in the first quarter of this year than those of a year ago in the majority of cases, according to a tabulation by the National City Bank of New York.

The combined net income of these companies totaling $107,000,000 was 16 per cent below that in the first quarter of 1941 and 29 per cent less than in the fourth quarter of last year.

Sales volumes rose an average of 26 per cent over the first quarter of last year but higher taxes and the rise in labor, material and other operating costs trimmed profits.

"Tax details available for seventy-seven of the companies," the bank reported, "show that combined net income before taxes increased from $102,000,000 in the first quarter of 1941 to $171,000,000 in the first quarter of 1942, or by $69,000,000. Charges for Federal income and excess profits taxes for the two periods, however, increased from $49,000,000 to $125,000,000, or by $76,000,000. Such taxes absorbed 48 per cent of the net income before taxes in the initial quarter of 1941, but 73 per cent in 1942.

"The tax figures given comprise income and excess profits taxes only and do not include State and local taxes, social security taxes and miscellaneous Federal taxes paid, which are charged in operating expense.

"A considerable number of the reports issued contained some explanation as to the basis upon which reserves for first quarter taxes were computed. More than half of these allowed for a 'moderate' or 'substantial' increase over the 1941 rates for normal tax, surtax and excess profits tax, one-fourth applied the existing 1941 rates and the remainder used the new high schedule of rates recently proposed by the Treasury."

Lower Auto Speed Limits Seen Likely To Conserve Rubber

NEW YORK (AP)—It may be necessary to reduce automobile speed limits even more drastically within the next two or three years, John L. Collyer, President of the B. F. Goodrich Co., said at the annual stockholders' meeting.

Emphasizing the urgent necessity of conserving available rubber supplies, Mr. Collyer estimated the unworn rubber on the nation's 30-odd million motor cars would last a year at present rate of use. By reducing driving speeds still further, Mr. Collyer said, this supply could be stretched to two or three years on the average.

He said production of the 300,000 tons of synthetic rubber scheduled for 1943 would require "almost a miracle" to accomplish.

Cleveland E. Dodge, Vice-President of Phelps Dodge Corp., was elected to the board, succeeding Arthur B. Newhall, who recently resigned as a director and member of the executive committee of B. F. Goodrich to accept appointment as co-ordinator for rubber of the War Production Board.

Other directors were re-elected.

Maximum Recovery Of Oil, Gas Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Petroleum Co-ordination Office has directed that no oil or gas well be abandoned until the well is incapable of producing enough oil or gas to pay costs of labor, maintenance and taxes.

"It is essential to the success of the war effort," said Deputy Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies, "that the maximum recovery of known reserves of petroleum in the United States be obtained. To accomplish this maximum recovery, it is imperative that oil and gas reserves be not prematurely abandoned, thus jeopardizing the eventual recovery of the reserves."

Notice of intent to abandon a well capable of producing more than one barrel of crude oil or 6,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily should be filed with the district director of production at least 30 days before abandonment operations are scheduled to begin, Mr. Davies said.

Corporation Earnings

Quarter Ended March 31

	Net Income 1942	1941	Net Per Com. Shr. 1942	1941
Air Reduction Co. Inc	$1,495,548	$1,590,251	$.55	$.58
Anaconda Wire & Cable	548,235	748,811	1.30	1.77
Atlas Powder Co.	322,972	440,282	.93	1.40
Birdsboro Steel Foundry & Mach. Co.	116,000	60,000	.58	.30
Bridgeport Brass Co.	1,062,045	-365,214	.47	.41
Checker Cab Mfg.	*60,021	133,679		-1.23
Cutler Hammer	406,674	427,101	.61	.65
Freeport Sulphur Co.	646,611	697,986	.69	.87
General Cable	222,654	1,006,006	16.31	16.70
General Railway Signal Co.	257,401	1,472	.90	.15
General Refractories	804,859	354,833	.55	.75
Hanna (M. A.) Co.	2,806,897	747,210	.64	.58
International Business Machines	450,411	2,409,123	2.83	2.55
International Nickel Co.	173,362	504,012	.60	.67
National Gypsum Co.	245,997	249,255	.08	.14
Natomas Co.	1,593,308	415,000	.26	.43
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.	3,364,552	1,392,115	2.43	2.12
Phillips Petroleum Co.	645,334	2,307,892	.76	.74
Pittsburgh Steel	4,656,546	889,700	.84	1.32
Shell Union Oil Corp.	9,416,304	10,545,635	1.01	1.14
Union Carbide & Carbon Co.	263,404	248,461	.35	1.35
Victor Chemical Works				

Nine Months Ended March 31

Procter & Gamble Co.	19,052,612	16,776,038	2.90	2.58
	Year Ended March 31			
Dixie Vortex Co.	970,300	840,911	2.58	1.95
	Year Ended Feb. 28			
Great Western Sugar Co.	5,285,424	3,539,379	2.35	1.38
	Year Ended Dec. 31			
Middle West Corp.	3,726,885	4,054,365	1.13	1.23
Middle States Petroleum Corp.	205,184	143,043	$.07	$.05

*Net loss. †On preferred stock. ‡On a smaller number of shares. §On class B stock.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 2½s 72-67	100.22	100.21	100.22

New York City Bond

12 3s 86	101¾	101¼	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	103	103	103
1 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	79½	79½	79½
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	68½	68½	68½
4 Alleghany 5s Mod	54½	54½	54½
3 Am&For P 5s 2030	63½	63½	63½
9 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Am Int 5½s 49	95⅝	95¼	95¼
6 Am T&T 3½s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Am T&T 3½s 61	106¾	106⅛	106⅛
31 Am T&T 3s 56	106¾	106⅛	106⅛
10 Ann Arbor 4s '95	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Arm Del 4s '57	66¼	66	66¼
10 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
19 AT & SF 4s '95	105⅝	105½	105⅝
1 AT & SF 4s '95 reg	104¼	104¼	104¼
110 AT & SF 4s '95 st	92	92	92
2 AT & SF T Sh L 4s '58	92	92	92
10 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	111¼	111¼	111¼
8 Atl & Birm 4s '33	104	103¾	104
8 A C Line 1st 4s '52	25½	25½	25½
10 A C Line cit 4s '52	81¼	81	81
2 A C Line 4½s '64	69	68½	69
84 A C Line 5s '45	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	100	99¾	99¾
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	35	35	35
5 Atl Gu & W 1st 5s '59	32	32	32
18 B & O 95 st A	97½	97½	97½
13 B & O '95 st C	30½	30⅜	30½
28 B & O 2000 st D	34¾	34¼	34⅜
17 B & O '96 st F	30⅜	30¼	30¼
23 B & O cv 4½s 2010	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
18 B & O 4s '48	23¾	23½	23½
36 B & O SW '50 st	61¼	61	61¼
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	42¼	41⅞	42⅛
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
2 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	56½	56½	56½
1 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107	106⅞	107
2 Beth Stl 3½s '59	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Beth Stl 3s '60	104½	104½	104½
38 Boston & Me 4½s '70	100½	100½	100½
1 Boston & Me 4s '60	40¼	40	40
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	73½	73½	73½
5 Buf R&P '57 st	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Bur C R&No 5s '34	102½	102¼	102½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	71½	71½	71½
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	62¼	62¼	62¼
3 Can Nor 4½s 46	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Can Pac 5s 54	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
7 Can Pac 4½s perp	88	88	88
7 Can Pac 4s perp	96	96	96
11 Cen of Ga 5s '59	70	70	70
31 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	61½	61½	61½
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	18⅛	17⅞	18
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	60	60	60
15 Cen Pac 5s 60	107½	107¾	107½
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	57¼	56⅞	57¼
2 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	76½	76½	76½
3 Cen RR NJ 6s 87	92	92	92
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	79⅛	78⅞	78⅞
2 Certain-teed 5½s 48	101	101	101
10 C&O 3½s 96D	85¼	85¼	85½
13 Chi&Alton 3s 49	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	78	77½	78
26 CB&Q 4s 77	77	77	77
9 CB&Q gen 4s 58	71	70¼	70¾
26 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	78¼	78	78¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	82¾	82½	82¾
5 Ch&E Ill inc 97	87¾	87½	87¾
6 ChiGtWest 4s 59	26⅝	26½	26⅝
53 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	67¼	67⅛	67¼
5 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	16¼	16⅛	16⅜
13 CM&SP 4½s 88 C	21¾	21½	21¾
10 CM&SP gen 4s 89	49⅛	48¾	49⅛
6 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	47¾	47¼	47¾
23 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	22¼	22¼	22¼
47 Chi&NW 4½s 87	33½	33⅜	33½
28 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	33¼	33⅛	33¼
7 Chi & NW 4s 87	27	27	27
2 Chi & NW 3½s 87 st	33	33	33
21 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
20 Chi Ry 5s 27	32¼	32⅜	32½
18 CRI & P 4½s 52A	55⅞	55	55½
71 CRIP. & P 4½s 2nd 60	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
43 CRI & P 4s 88	33⅛	33¼	33⅜
80 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	26¼	26	26
3 CSL & NO 5s 51	77	77	77
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106½	106½	106½
8 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	102¾	102¼	102½
3 Childs Co 5s 43	98½	98½	98½
14 CCC&StL 4½s 77	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	49¾	49¼	49¾
15 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	83	82⅞	83
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	70	69¾	69¾
4 Col F & I 5s 43	63¾	63¾	63¾
27 Col & So 4½s 80	102¾	102¾	102¾
17 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	21	21	21
2 Con Edis 2½s 48	110	110	110
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Consum Pow 2¾s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
22 CubaNoRy 5½s 42rct	106½	106½	106½
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	29	28¾	29
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	28¾	28¾	28¾
15 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	58½	58½	58¾
3 D & R G 4½s '36	58¾	58½	58¾
280 D & R G 4s '36	18⅛	18	18⅛
3 D & R G W 5s '55	3¼	3¼	3¼
25 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3	2¾	3
1144D & R G West 5s '78	19¼	18½	19
1 Dow Chem 2¾s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Duquesne L 3½s 65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Elec & Mus Ry 5s '65	68	68	68
30 Erie 4s '95	47¾	47¾	47¾
25 Erie 4s '95	92¼	92¼	92¾
28 Fla E Cst 5s '74	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 FondaJ&G2-4s 82cd	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Fonda J&G 2-4s '82ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
11 Goodrich 4½s 56	101¼	100⅞	101¼
25 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101	100⅞	101
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
10 Gt Nor 3½s 67	78	78	78
5 Gulf M & N 5s 50	91	90¾	91
7 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	53	53	53
26 Harlem R&P 4½s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
18 Housatonic 5s 37	80½	80½	80½
2 Houst'n Oil Tex 4½s 56	86	86	86
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	103¼	103¼	103¼
15 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	44¼	44¼
22 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	46¾	46½	46¾
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	15¾	15¼	15¾
10 Ill Cen 4½s 66	47¾	47⅝	47¾
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	46¼	46¼	46¾
2 Ill Cen Mf Line 4s 51	57⅛	57¼	57⅛
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	63¾	63¾	63¾
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	51¾	51¼	51¾
3 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	46¾	46¼	46¾
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Int Gt Nor ai 6s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
28 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	19¾	19¼	19¼
15 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	18⅛	18¼	18¼
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	18½	18⅜	18½
6 Int Paper 6s 55	27¾	27¾	28
15 Int Paper 5s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
16 Int T&T 4½s 52	103½	103½	103½
19 Int T&T 5s 55	49¾	49	49¼
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	52	51¾	51¾
1 Kan&Mich 4s 90	11¾	11¾	11¾
15 KSFt&S 3½s 60	86¼	86¼	86¼
6 K C South 5s 50	46¼	45¾	46¼
2 K C Term 4s 60	72	72	72
29 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 Lac Gas 5½s 53	100	99¾	100
5 Lac Gas 5s 57	79¾	79¼	79¾
3 L S&M S 3½s 97	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	81¾	81¾	81¾
7 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	51¼	51¼	51¼
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003	45¼	45¼	45¼
12 Leh Val 4½s 2003	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Liggett & M 7s 44	36¾	36¼	36¾
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	123¼	123¼	123¼
3 Lorillard Co 5s 51	95½	95½	95½
2 Loud-N 4½s 2003	121	121	121
6 Maine Cen 4s 45	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Marion St Shov 6s 47	53	53	53
4 Market St Ry 5s 45	100	100	100
1 McKess & Rob 5½s 50	81	81	81
7 MetWSideECh4s3d	9	8⅝	8⅝
16 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105⅛	105	105¼
5 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	28	28	28
1 MSP&SSM cn 5s 38 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
19 MSP&SSM ctf 5s 38	1¼	1¼	1¼
60 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14	14	14
26 MK-Tex 5s 62A	13¾	13¾	13⅝
3 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38¾	38¾	38½
16 M-K-T 4½s 78	22	21¾	21¾
78 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	35¼	35	35¼
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	42¼	41¾	42⅛
18 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	32½	32¾	32½
28 M Pac 5s 77 F	31¾	31½	31¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	31¾	31⅝	31¾
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	31¾	31¼	31¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	31¾	31¼	31¾
13 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	31¼	31¼	31¼
42 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31¾	31⅜	31¾
14 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	31¾	31½	31¾
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	86	86	86
104⅛ 104⅛ 104⅛			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	43	42⅞	43
6 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	39	39	39
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39⅝	39¼	39¼
2 Mount St&T 3¾s 68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 Natl Steel 3¼s 65	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
5 Naugatuck 4s 54	92	92	92
2 NengT&T 4½s 61B	76¼	76⅛	76⅛
1 N J Pow & L 4½s 60	123¼	123¼	123¼
6 N Orl Term 4s 53	109	109	109
27 NO Tex&M 5½s54	77	76¾	76¾
4 NO Tex&M 5s 56A	51	50½	51
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	42	42	42
4 NY & Erie 1st 4s 47	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 NY&GreenwdL5s46	108	108	108
1 NY&Q ns E&P 5½s 65	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
14 NYC 1¾ 5s 2013	109¾	109¾	109¾
51 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞
22 NYC cn 4s 98	50½	49¾	50
11 NYC 3¾s 46	52⅝	52½	52½
5 NYC cv 3¼s 52	96¼	96	96¼
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	88¾	88½	88¾
4 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
37 NYChi&StL 5½s 74	97¼	97¼	97¼
16 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	80¾	80	80¼
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	67½	67¼	67¼
63 NYNH&H 4s 67 73A	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
115 NYNH&H 4½s 67	57½	57½	58¼
10 NYNH&H 4s 47	40¼	40	40⅜
7 NYNH&H 4s 55	35	35	35
18 NYNH&H 4s 56	35¼	35¼	35¼
2 NYNH&H 4s 57	35½	35⅜	35½
2 NYNH&H 4s 57	7	7	7
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	34	34	34
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	34	34	34
8 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34½	34¼	34½
158 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7½	7¼	7½
3 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12¼	12¼	12¼
41 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	33	32¾	32¾
1 NY S&W Term 5s 43	91½	91½	91½
75 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	7	6¾	7
3 Niagara Sh cv 3½s '50	107	102½	102½
3 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	24½	24½	24½
120 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛
56 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68	67⅝	67¾
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	58	57½	58
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57¾	57½	57½
35 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¾	53½	53⅝
24 Nor Pac 4s '97	51¾	51¾	51¾
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	40¾	40⅞	40¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	104	104	104
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¼	105	105¼
5 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	98	98	98
6 Pac G&E 3½s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Pac G&E 3¾s 68	108¼	108⅛	108¼
1 Pac T&T 3½s '66 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	58½	58⅜	58½
4 Pen Co 3½s '44 D	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6 Pen P&L 4½s 74	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108	108	108
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120¼	120¼	120¼
16 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
14 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87¾	87¾	87¾
7 Pen RR 3½s '70	97¼	97¼	97½
20 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	90¼	90¾	90¼
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	71¾	71¾	71¾
28 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	62¾	62¾	62¾
15 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	108¼	108¼	108¾
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27⅝	27½	27⅝
10 Phillips Pet 3½s 51	98	98	98
6 PCC&StL 5s 70A	107	107	107
6 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	62¼	62¼	62¾
1 Pitt Young&A 5s B 62	120	120	120
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	83¾	83	83¾
10 Readg 4½s 97A	104	104	104
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	79	79	79
1 Repub Rand 3½s 56	74¾	74¾	74¾
4 RioGr W cfs 4s 39	100¾	100¾	100¾
29 Rio Gr W cfs 4s 49	51¼	51¼	51¼
10 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	22½	22⅜	22½
2 Saguenay Pow 4½s 60	96	96	96
4 St LSF 5s 50B	74	73½	74
31 St LSF 5s B 50 ct	17	16¾	17
31 St LSF 4½s 78	17	16¾	17
1 StLSF 4½s 79 ct st	16½	16½	16½
80 St LSF 4s 50A ct	16½	16½	16½
7 St LSW 5s 52	16	16	16
21 St LSW rfg 5s 90	49½	49½	49½
8 St Sou Pac 4s 49	27	27	27
7 StP&KC Sh L 4½s41	74	73	73½
9 SA&A Pass 4s 43	103¾	103¾	103¾
42 Seab A L cn 6s 45	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	91¼	91¼	91¼
14 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	15½	15½	15½
2 SeaAllFla 6s35Bct	8	8	8
3 Shell Un 2¼s 65	73⅝	73⅝	74⅛
8 Shell Un 2½s 54	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Silesian-Am 7s 41	96¼	96¼	96¼
35 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
7 So Pac 4½s 68	106	106	106
5 So Pac 4½s 81	54¾	54¾	54¾
50 So Pac 4½s 69	54½	54	54¼
34 So Pac rfg 4s 55	70¼	70	70¼
12 So Pac cit 4s 49	63¾	63¾	63¾
13 So Pac 3½s 46	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
44 So Pac 4s Ore 77	53½	53½	53½
7 So Pac 3½s Ore 77	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 South Ry 6½s 56	85¾	85¾	85¾
8 South Ry gen 5s 56	90¾	90¼	90¾
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	86	86	86
1 South Ry Mem 4s 58	67⅜	67¼	67⅜
3 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	69	69	69
2 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	67½	67½	67½
9 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	67¼	66¾	67¼
37 Third Ave aj 5s 60	13¾	13¾	14
22 Third Ave 4s 60	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Third Ave aj 4s 60	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Tol Edison 3½s 68	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Ulen Realty 6s 2	69	69	69
1 Union Bag 3s 65	67½	67½	67½
1 Union Oil Cal 2½s 59	66¾	66¾	67
1 Union Pac 4s 47	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Union Pac 3½s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Union Tank 2½s 64	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 United Biscuit 3s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 United Drug 5s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 U S Rubber 5s 47

War Efforts End Rivalry of Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — War has brought peace to Springfield utilities.

After nearly 50 years of intensive competition, between the private electric company and that municipally owned, involving not only verbal warfare, but also politics, banking institutions, concerts, debate, social differences and at least one libel suit; injunctions, court orders, and even a riot, the two utilities, though still persistent competitors, are today friendly rivals.

Feeling was running high again when the city council failed to renew the franchise of the Central Illinois Light Company which expired in August. Litigation instigated by the private company was pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, when, a few weeks ago, J. A. Krug, chief of the power branch of the War Production Board, wrote both utilities that "all of the available electric generating capacity in Illinois will be needed if we are to meet the power requirements of the war program and maintain service for essential civilian purposes.

"To this end," he wrote Clyde W. Organ, manager of the Light Company, "an interconnection between your system and that of the city of Springfield would be extremely helpful, particularly in supporting the system of the Illinois-Iowa Power Company," of which Central Illinois Light is a subsidiary, and which, it is understood, is to furnish power for a proposed ordnance plant in this vicinity.

Both Mr. Organ and Willis J. Spaulding, City Commissioner of Public Works, to whom the plea also was directed, pledged full support to the War Board's needs.

Growth in Production

In contrast to the small amount of electricity generated when the first electric light company in Springfield was incorporated in 1889, the two utilities now have a total generating capacity of nearly 200,000 kilowatts, of which 138,000 kilowatts are available in Central Illinois' two plants, one on the Illinois River at East Peoria, and a smaller plant in Peoria. This output is used to supply power to Peoria, Pekin, many towns in adjoining counties, and also Springfield and surrounding area.

What of the Future?

Since Springfield's city plant has no interconnection, it is compelled to maintain large reserves; so of its 41,000 kilowatt capacity, more than half is unused capacity held in reserve. The interconnection with Illinois-Iowa Power through the lines of Central Illinois Light Company, will make it possible to release most of Springfield's municipally generated 25,000 kilowatt surplus and put it to work. The city plant now serves about half of Springfield's needs, and also two rural lines of about 50 miles each, to the north and south.

What the after-war relations of the Springfield utilities will be remains to be seen. A vote may be required on the franchise renewal. In any event, relations can be no more stormy than in the past.

Springfield had had a private electric company only five years when rivalry between two of the city's banks is said to have been largely responsible for organizing the municipal utility. With the recently defunct Ridgely Bank owning the profitable gas works, history records that the First National Bank led the fight for a municipal electric light plant, claiming that the private electric company charged too much for street lighting.

According to agreement, the new company was privately operated for five years, and then turned over to the city, only to be leased back to its original operators for another five years of street lighting. At the expiration of the lease, the new company, whose controlling interest had now been bought by a Philadelphia, Pa., firm, refused to surrender the profitable business to the city.

Dissention among aldermen as to whether the city should sell, lease, or operate the plant led not only to injunctions of the company against the city, and the city against the company, but even to riot. Finally, the Mayor, Harry H. Devereaux, took matters in his own hands, sent a wagon load of police to the plant at Tenth and Reynolds Streets, and took over the plant—which, in three different locations, the city has owned and operated ever since.

Change in Government

That was in 1906. Five stormy years later, when the commission form of government was inaugurated, Willis J. Spaulding, the superintendent at the city's water plant, was elected Commissioner of Public Property. He has been re-elected ever since—with Republicans signing his petition as readily as Democrats.

Mr. Spaulding said it was wasteful to run a plant for street lights only. Then, began the bitter fight for a municipally owned commercial electric business.

Another five, stormy years, and the people turned down at the polls the proposition to buy out the private business. Then came the company's bill in equity against the city to prevent the latter from selling electricity commercially without filing certain schedules of rates. Mr. Justice Holmes, who delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case said:

"The conduct of which the plaintiff complains is not extortion but on the contrary charging rates that draw the plaintiff's customers away."

When the city's credit got so bad it couldn't sell bonds for any kind of improvements, new customers paid for the installation of their electric services themselves, and the city paid them back in kilowatt hours of electricity. Over $100,000 was advanced to the city in this way.

In 1935, the city's new 14-mile-long water supply reservoir was completed south of the city, where both its filteration plant and generating plant are now located. The next year, by agreement of the two utilities, the proposal that the city buy out the Central Illinois Light Company's electric business was again put to a vote of the people who, however, again defeated the issue.

Prisoners Seeking to Serve Would Prefer Draft Numbers

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

There are men in the West, as elsewhere, who would trade everything they have or hope to have for one of those draft numbers just drawn, virtually signifying a call to military service. These men are inmates of State and Federal Prisons. They are barred from the draft.

Military service is not only the greatest duty that can fall to the lot of any man; it is also the highest privilege. That is the way it is regarded by the laws of this democracy; that is why men who have broken those laws cannot rush from their prison cells and away to war. They have lost the right to serve their country in this highest capacity.

When this war started, as when the last one started, the men in the prisons offered themselves in droves and singly for every conceivable kind of heroic service, calling for the utmost in personal sacrifice. Some of these offers, it is known, are based almost solely on the desire to be outside of prison walls; many are believed to be sincerely based on the most patriotic and unselfish motives.

Those who have offered themselves for front-line attack duty in this war are still in prison, however. They cannot be accepted as soldiers until they have paid in full the debt assessed against them by the society they have injured.

Only Opportunity

The selective service registration system does not extend into prisons. The prisoners have no draft numbers. Only when they are released on parole or because they have paid in full, are they permitted to register.

Some men who have been once in prison are acceptable for military service; others are not. The Army will not accept any man who is on parole or probation. If he proves himself acceptable in other respects, the parole or probation authority must give up all claim to him before he is inducted; the Army will not countenance dual authority.

Men convicted of heinous crimes, or for dealing in narcotics or habit-forming drugs, are not accepted for military service. Nor, under any circumstances, is any ex-soldier who has been in prison for any cause, and who has not an honorable discharge from the Army. Two-time offenders in cases which may be punished by terms exceeding one year in prison, are not acceptable under any circumstances. Habitual petty offenders, even though prison terms are not on their records, are not wanted.

War reduces prison populations, but not because men rush from the prisons to join the military forces; they don't.

Johnston's Comments

Warden J. A. Johnston of Alcatraz Island Federal Penitentiary in San Francisco Bay makes some interesting and enlightening comments on prisons in wartime in his book, Prison Life Is Different, published about five years ago.

Mr. Johnston has been warden also of both Folsom and San Quentin prisons in California. He was in a State post during the first World War.

When he compiled prison statistics for the biennium ending June 30, 1918, he writes, the figures showed a decrease of more than 400. "Crime decreased. The draft took the young men from the farms and factories. The older men got their jobs. The 'work or fight' rule rid city streets of vagrants. There was no excuse for idleness. The kinds of crime that might result from unemployment ceased. We had no trouble placing paroled prisoners. We could get jobs for all who were being released as their terms expired. All the conditions were favorable to honesty and industry."

Today's experience, in which prison wardens, judges, prosecutors, and others connected with the administration of the law are besieged with requests from prisoners for military duty, had a forerunner in 1917.

"Prison wardens and reformatory superintendents were being appealed to by their wards, who were greatly agitated," writes Warden Jonhston in his book. "Many of them were truly patriotic, and others thought they saw a chance to get out. The worst prisoners clamored the loudest. They were most profuse in their promises to go to war and fight the enemy and return to prison to serve the unexpired portions of their sentences. They said they would be entirely satisfied and thoroughly happy just to have the opportunity to demonstrate their bravery and prove their patriotism. Others not so obnoxiously aggressive, but more genuine, sought release conditioned on their enlistment and service in their country's cause."

Now, as then, it is difficult for men within prison walls to understand why they should not be permitted to go forth and brave cannon and machine-gun as volunteers.

"I explained and defended the law and the reluctance of the Administration to abrogate it," Warden Johnston writes. "I represented fighting for one's country not only as a duty but as a glorious previlege to be striven for and earned. I illustrated how officials were picturing the volunteers and draft men as the flower of the youth of the land, not only physically fit and mentally alert but morally clean.

"Moreover, I stated that several judges who had granted probation to men convicted in their courts with the proviso that they enlist were rebuked by Army and Navy officers. The officers not only would not assent, but they emphasized the point that the time had gone when the Army and Navy could be used as a dumping ground for riff-raff. They said that instead of being willing to take the worst they would refuse all but the best.'

An so it still is, today. The "flower of the youth of the land" are being called to a "glorious privilege."

To some of the men in prisons this privilege is one which still may be "striven for"; to others, it is a privilege forever forfeited.

1,500 Cribbage Boards for Camps Just Part of Seattle Folk's Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — From the Office of Civilian Defense at the national capitol, to the Seattle Municipal Defense Commission, with its committee on health, welfare and related activities the way leads to the Recreational Equipment Bureau here with its Youth Service project, and ends in 1,500 cribbage boards, just as many checkerboards, ping pong paddles, and dominoes.

The function of the Bureau is to provide furnishings for day rooms and recreation centers in the military camps and fields in the Puget Sound area, including musical instruments, athletic equipment, and games. Altogether the Bureau has furnished 52 day rooms in nine military units, beside sending pianos, radios, athletic equipment, and games to camps in Alaska.

Back of this achievement is a record of volunteer man, woman, and youth power, of donated materials and unpaid professional service that should go far to offset criticisms of the the OCD on the spending side of the ledger.

Day rooms in the several camps are supplied by the Government but are equipped by civilians. In some cases groups or private individuals take a room and furnish it but in more cases they are equipped by the donated materials and services of the Bureau where 128 persons give their time and hard work.

These day rooms and recreation centers which might have been furnished with unattractive davenports and out-of-tune pianos, have instead been fitted up as for one's own sons. Army trucks go about and pick up the donations which are taken to work rooms where they are expertly rehabilitated.

Beside the actual workers in the Bureau uncounted services are rendered outside. A vocational high school, for instance, rebuilds radios, and victrolas. Seattle art teachers supply bright pictures many of them hand painted. Experts cover the over-stuffed furniture.

A real service is performed by a group of women who go into davenports and chairs and tie sagging springs and otherwise rebuild them. A well-groomed young woman who has spent weeks in this dusty work, explained that she had never seen the inside of an over-stuffed piece until there came the need of this type of work.

Forty-seven pianos and 12 pool tables have been sent into the camps and other articles supplied include ping pong tables, boxing gloves, rugs, drapes, badminton equipment, lamps, end tables, round dining room tables, and dozens of other items including sewing machines and electric irons and ironing boards.

It was in November that the Bureau organized its Youth Service project. The woman who had the idea "thrown into her lap" is typical. A mother of three, one boy in the armed service, she has worked as any business woman from nine to five practically every week day since.

'It's Just Like You' Army Model Is Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 30 — Dedicated to realistic portrayal of America's fighting men, the war posters exhibition of the Salmagundi Club was open here at 47 Fifth Avenue.

While many Army and Navy men had posed for the posters, one model came to have a look at himself at formal dedication last night. He was Sergeant Howard Neuner, of Seattle, Wash., stationed at an air base on Long Island.

Walking in with half a dozen fellow service-men, he circled the walls cautiously until he found his portrait, a full-length picture of a good-looking, dark-haired aviator standing against a background of planes.

"Looks fine," he observed finally, "but a little flattering."

"G'wan, it looks just like you," his pals insisted.

And the general opinion was that it did!

Wartime Farm Adjustment Program Set Up on Coast

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—First steps toward stabilizing the western agricultural crisis precipitated by partial and eventually complete removal of Japanese, Italians, and Germans from farms in military areas were taken here by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, chief of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, when he set up the Wartime Farm Adjustment Program utilizing the facilities and staff of the Farm Security Administration.

Throughout California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona, the four states in FSA's western region most affected by evacuation plans, 50 field supervisors are engaged in surveying the agricultural problem.

Although General DeWitt is relying at present on voluntary evacuation of enemy aliens, the rate at which this is taking place has already caused concern for California's agricultural output. With the W. F. A. P. established it is believed sufficient preparatory work will have been done to forestall a farm crisis when total evacuation of enemy aliens occurs.

Food Main Issue

Main concern of the W. F. A. P. are the large truck farms in the four states which are operated or managed by Japanese. Although many luxury industries may be affected, such as a $300,000-a-year chrysanthemum farm near San Mateo, the W. F. A. P. intends to concentrate on those farms which have been and will produce food. This is so evacuation of Japanese farmers will not interfere with wartime production of food.

While emphasis is being placed on the farm situation caused by removal of Japanese, total evacuation of enemy aliens will hit a large group of Italians who operate or cultivate vineyards. According to some estimates there are more Italian aliens on farms than Japanese, but they are primarily laborers instead of operators.

The W. F. A. P. is a special plan designed for the western states. It is not part of the FSA Washington administration, but was adjusted through the FSA here because of that agency's experience in handling farm problems. Through rehabilitation loans and crop and seed loans the FSA has worked out a system for aiding farmers to become established on the land. It is expected that this system will be extended under the W. F. A. P. so that sales or leases of alien-held farms can be properly arranged.

While no large transfers of farm families are anticipated at the outset of the program, the FSA pattern of setting up new tenants on farms is first to ascertain if the farm is productive and capable of providing a living for a farm family. Doubtless sales or leases of alien-held property will be conducted on the same theory, that such a farm must be productive in the national food program to come under W. F. A. P. requirements. It is pointed out that security of alien property rests with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco which has been named alien property custodian.

Lawrence J. Hewes, Jr., regional FSA director, is supervising the W. F. A. P. with Ralph W. Hollenberg, FSA assistant regional director, and William C. Helvey, as his main aides.

First duty of the W. F. A. P., after surveying the farm problem, will be to arrange meetings between qualified farmers and the alien owners. The agency will act as an impartial referee in the transactions. It is adequately financed with Army funds, completely separate from the FSA budget. Continued food production is its aim, and repayment of loans will be expected on an orderly basis as under FSA arrangements.

Quarters in Berkeley

The California Farm Bureau Federation with headquarters in Berkeley takes the position that farmers who are enemy aliens should be put to work in the food-production program under military directions. It does not anticipate an insuperable crisis in agriculture if farm labor can be obtained, especially in the tomato and truck crops. While the Federation has not issued an opinion on the W. F. A. P. it appears on the surface that the new agency strikes at the problem described.

Meanwhile sabotage of the food program has been avoided on California farms by "freezing" of alien-owned farm machinery and planted crops. Sale of farm tools and machinery or plowing up of planted crops has been forbidden by the State Director of Agriculture, W. J. Cecil. Some of the enemy aliens, especially Japanese, were selling farm tools to junk dealers. Since this was stripping farms of necessary tools which it would be difficult to replace, quick action was necessary, the Farm Bureau Federation said.

Emergency Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Wives of farm workers who migrated to California from Oklahoma and Arkansas have prepared an emergency evacuation center for 250 children of workers at the Mare Island Navy Yard at Vallejo at the Farm Security Administration's labor camp at Winters, Calif., according to FSA headquarters here.

Should air raids on Vallejo make evacuation of children necessary, housing with cots, blankets, and food has been prepared by the Dust Bowl "evacuees." Emergency menus have been arranged. The farm women are ready to feed the children on short notice.

According to FSA headquarters here other of the agency's farm camps are being readied throughout the West for the reception of evacuees from military centers. County welfare units and the Red Cross are co-operating with the FSA in the program.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sales, Rentals, Management ELIZABETH A. FISHER 1085 East 42nd Street—Na. 8-6464

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 991 Carroll St., near Prospect Park—Desirable rooms, kitchen privileges reasonable; woman. Anna Leibowitz, MA. 2-6325.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., Park Ave., 417 (55th)—8 rooms 3 masters, 3 baths; attractively furnished, unfurnished; cool, comfortable; walking distance Third Church, shops, theatres, Grand Central; $250 mo. to Oct. Bryson, PL. 8-1582 or 3-7364

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 608 West 113th St.—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy, highest class neighborhood. Apply premises. 8A8

HOUSES TO SUBLET

SOMERVILLE, MASS. — Exceptional 6-room furnished house, available June 1; 15 minutes from Park St.; pleasant porch; garage; $65. Call Prospect 2113.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, mornings until 1; location, 551 Fifth Avenue. For information call telephone number, Vanderbilt 6-4349

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Furnished cottage, 4 rooms and bath, open fireplace, 2 very large porches, garage, electricity, phone, never-failing good water; landscaped grounds; views; elevation 650 ft.; good roads; swimming, fishing, boating privileges; near by large lake, golf course 3 miles; train 65 min. Grand Central, NE. 8-4993 (Brooklyn).

SUMMER RENTALS

COTUIT, CAPE COD—Cottages, $300 up; electric ranges and refrigerators; free golf and tennis with same. Ask MR. FOWLER, 700 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. ARN. 0500

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Beacon St.—Attractively furnished 1 front room, large bed; 1 room, twin beds, both clean, sunny, near bathroom, showers; accept naval officers. Tel. Com. 9134 to 3 p. m and after 5:30 p. m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Room in private home; harmonious home; near subway; 20 minutes to N. Y. C. Tel. BUC. 2-8519.

GREAT NECK, N. Y.—3-room suite, furnished, private bath; garage; refined; for 2 men or business couple; large grounds; convenient to station. Phone Great Neck 708

KEW GARDENS, L. I.—Large, attractive studio single, running water, $6.00; smaller $4.50; cross ventilation; quiet neighborhood; convenient transportation, church. Cleveland 3-6346. (8451 Abingdon Road).

N. Y. C. 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location; quiet, cool, every convenience, all transportations; nr. Ft., church, CO. 5-3755

SINGLE or double room, semi-private bath; convenient location, 93 Mt. Vernon St., Beacon Hill, Boston. Call Laf 9134

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—2 delightful rooms; gentlemen preferred; near bus and station; 86 Acorn St., Oakwood Heights. Don. Hills 6-1349

PAYING GUESTS

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THE KNOLLS INN—Delightful place to live; best foods; private baths; parking; reasonable. 72 Elm Avenue.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rooms, with meals; home atmosphere, good cooking; near station; porch available; references required 220 Prospect Avenue. Mo 8-3359.

SOUTH SHORE, Long Island, N. Y.—Quiet secluded home for rest and study; good cooking. Tel Wantagh 1412 or write Box J 1, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS Individual rooms for each account ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC 67th St., cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. Tra. 7-6000

WANTED—Return load from Washington, D. C. or en route. WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth Street, Boston Com. 3388

HELP WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads. Steady position. Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AUTO repairers, experienced or amateurs, handy with tools, with some experience on cars, can earn and learn. Boenna's Sup. Service, 235 Harrison Avenue, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ASSISTANT TO MEAT COOK in mid-town cafeteria. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 MADISON AVENUE, New York City.

GENERAL maid, German, French or Scandinavian; Protestant; 2 in family; every convenience. Write Mrs. P. G. Reichling, 7 Wildwood Rd., Larchmont, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, companion evenings and part daytime to elderly woman. Call Bigelow 0121 before 4 p. m. (Mass.).

WANTED at once a general kitchen helper with some knowledge of cooking in a steady position in a small private school in Conn. Write Box K-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., giving references and qualifications. Christian Scientist preferred.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP 112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1942 OLDS deluxe club sedan, hydra, fully equipped; 9,000 miles; priority certificate needed. Call private owner, Com 8219 (Boston).

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO. Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 70 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0860

GunCrewDidWork, Capt. Wheless Says

LOS ANGELES, April 29 (AP)—Capt. Hewitt T. Wheless, lauded as a bomber pilot hero by President Roosevelt in his Tuesday night radiocast, said he was just one of a number of men in the Philippines who had a job to do and did his best.

"Other similar flights were being made at the same time," the modest, dark-haired University of Texas graduate asserted. "The President just picked out one. I appreciate the honor very much.

"Most of the credit is due the gun crew. They did the work."

By that Captain Wheless evidently meant that it was the gun crew who shot down 11 of the 18 planes which attacked their four-motored bomber after it had become separated from other ships of the American squadron by engine trouble.

President Roosevelt disclosed that Captain Wheless and his crew continued on their mission, dropping bombs on Japanese transport ships, and were pounced upon by a swarm of fighter planes stirred up by the other United States bombers which had preceded them.

The captain arrived from Fresno with his wife, Raymonda, on a recruiting campaign to interest high school and college youths in signing up with the Army Air Force now, with the expectation of being called for training after completing the school term.

Local Classified

(Continued)

CLEANING AND DYEING

SPRING CLEANING? Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned YVETTE BLEECHER 30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3090

DOUGHNUTS

DO-NUTS FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SPECIALS Maple Peach Do-Nuts 30c Dozen PARAMOUNT DO-NUT SHOP, 193 Mass. Ave., Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS FURS MADE TO ORDER, REPAIRED REMODELED, BLENDING, FUR STORAGE 2321 BDWY., Cor. 94th Street, N. Y. C Riverside 9-1040

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur, CH. 4-1424

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS HEIGHTS JEWELERS 740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. WAds. 3-9280

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 9913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr., Chelsea 2-6855.

RUG CLEANING

SAFEST FUR STORAGE A-B-C Cleaners, Inc. LAS. 2600 (Mass.)

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing Com 1885 Warren S. Bazirgan, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO. Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced 5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4556

UPHOLSTERING

3-PIECE SUITE, springs retied, rewebbed, relined, your premises; $14; guaranteed. Best materials used. STILLMAN, PResident 2-3663 Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED

ALL ELECTRIC gas refrigerators bought; any amount. Pilgrim Refrigeration Company, 45-33 50th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 9-1868

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 61 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while. CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7113

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 4-8113 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Davis & Hawley Jewelers for over a century Precious stones, fine watches and silver Certified Gemologist REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY 968 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn.

SOFT, NATURAL PERMANENT WAVE $4.95 to $10.75 Complete

Anamae's Beauty Salon 130 John Street Dial 4-0406

READ'S SPRING SALE May 1st to 9th

Remember Mother's Day the 10th of May

Remember that Howland's is Mother's favorite store—the best place to buy her gift.

HOWLAND'S

MARCELLE 1111 MAIN STREET

New! Smart! Stunning! MILLINERY JOSEPH BRAUNFIELD, Manager

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROUND HILL FARMS Grade A, Jersey, Guernsey Milk Telephone 188

SCOTT'S LAWN SEED GRASS SEED LOMA FERTILIZER GARDEN SEED *Garden Implements*

Greenwich Hardware Co. 325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

HARTFORD

STEAK BROILER 59 Elm Street Phone 7-6687 SANDWICHES ONLY *No Heavy Cooking* Open Daily Except Sundays and Holidays 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Evenings 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal' Honeybrook Lehigh KOPPERS COKE FUEL OILS Household Fuel Corp. Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co. 718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

AMERICAN PEWTER by J. B. Kerfoot $3.00 Valuable information for collectors, students and dealers. Identical with the original $15.00 edition. WITKOWER'S 77-79 ASYLUM STREET

MERIDEN

BAILEY'S STORE 83-85 West Main Street Hardware — Paints Household Supplies Headquarters for Garden Seeds — Tools Fertilizer

MIDDLETOWN

TURNER STUDIO 207 Main Street *Portrait and Commercial Photographer* Cameras and Photographic Equipment Movie Cameras and Projectors, Screens, Movie Film and Roll Film

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE Raphael's *Your Gift Shop* 103 Main Street New Britain

THE D. MILLER CO., Inc. CURTAINS Cottage Sets, 1.49-1.89 Tailored and Tieback, 1.19-2.25 Bedspreads 3.98-5.50 Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Pants .89 ea. Blackout Shades, .65, .89 61 ARCH STREET PHONE 4650

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE *Gifts—Greeting Cards Occasional Furniture* 4 Trumbull Street 8-5627

Paul H. Taylor Insurance Adviser 185 CHURCH STREET PHONE 7-1033

RUGS Domestic and Orientals *Washed, Stored and Repaired* M. H. Kebabian, Inc. 71 Elm Street 5-0745

The John E. Bassett & Co. Ye OLDe HARD-WARE STORE 754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns 2K Whitney Avenue (New Haven, Conn.

SYLVIA'S BEAUTY SALON For Mother's Day Give Her a PERMANENT WAVE $5.00 up 1088 Chapel Street 5-5521

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS Clothiers and Furnishings TWO STORES Norwalk 27 Wall St So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

DEVINE BROS., Inc. Successors to Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co. *COAL and FUEL OIL* *Masons' Building Supplies Ready-Mix Concrete* Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St. Tel. 6-4421 Tel. 6-4431

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 8 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

(Continued)

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING Patterson & Guilbert INCORPORATED 865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2189

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES *"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"* ANNUAL SALE of Roses, Shrubs, Fruit Trees, Lawn Seed, Fertilizers . . . from Connecticut Nurseries. GARDEN SHOP—LOWER FLOOR

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc. *"Waterbury's Dependable Store"* We call your attention to our fine line of boxed ASSORTED CHOCOLATES Always fresh and delicious. Prices 39c, 59c, 69c, 1-lb. boxes

HIT STYLES! Cotton Frocks for Spring *All fast color—definitely styled up-to-the-minute.* We have your size, $2.98 to $5.98 The Miller & Peck Co.

Let us help you with the Spring Cleaning of Rugs, Curtains and Furniture PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Sullivan's Boys' and Men's Wear 70 SOUTH MAIN STREET GABARDINE SUITS for Boys $19.95 and more for Men $25.00 and more COCOANUT STRAWS For Your Summer Outfit, $5.00 up Sugenheimers 61 BANK STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY *Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance* 9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mother's Day, Sunday, May 10th Your opportunity to send flowers that will be appreciated Danker 121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

WHITNEY'S The only Department Store in Albany that gives you the service of CHARGA-PLATE with your charge account.

MOTHER'S DAY Cards and Gifts *Wedding and Shower Gifts* BLUE BOY SHOP 119 State Street Phone 4-1520

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP. PAINT PRODUCTS WALLPAPER 516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

First Hover's SPRING STYLE SHOW See the newest in Beautiful Homefurnishings L. J. HOVER 887 CENTRAL AVE. PHONE 8-3824 *Keep up the homes we're fighting for*

SPORT SHIRTS *as cool as a breeze* In CHEERFUL colors and washable with convertible collars. Long or short sleeves, $2.00 and more. Luddy 92 State Street Phone 4-4052

FURNITURE and RUGS from *"The House of Quality"* EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS JOHN B. HAUF, Inc. 178 Central Avenue Albany N. Y. PHONE 4-2104

The Van Heusen Charles Co. 470 BROADWAY "A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

AUBURN

STEVEN'S BEAUTE SALON
Phone 3316
217-218 Metcalf Building

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

FLOWERS---
The Perfect Gift for Mother
PRESTON'S—FLOWERS
28 GENESEE STREET
AUBURN, N. Y. PHONE 801

TRAUB'S FURNITURE STORE
40-46 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE REPAIRING VULCANIZING RETREADING
Complete Car Service—Modern Equipment

KALET'S
5 and 7 State Street
MODERN FRIGID FUR STORAGE
Phone 2576 and our bonded messenger will call for your furs and woolen garments.

READY-TO-WEAR for WOMEN and CHILDREN
Play Clothes for Fun in the Sun
REEDS
107 Genesee St. Auburn, N. Y.

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

TELEPHONE 138
W. A. FULTON
WATCHES—DIAMONDS—JEWELRY
CAMERAS
53 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

INSURANCE
FIRE — CASUALTY
Home—Business—Auto
LIFE
Liberal Policies—Low Cost
RAYMOND H. WELLS
29 Hamilton Ave., Auburn, N. Y. Ph. 1216

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY NOW
note what you need. This store has plenty of safe merchandise to take care of your every day needs. We are reconcentrating with the Government's all-out effort to win the war as soon as possible and suggest that all available funds be used for purchase of War Bonds and Stamps.

At McLEAN'S

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court St.

SUMMER FOOTWEAR
for Men
FLORSHEIM BOSTONIAN
DR. LOCKE HEALTH SPOT
JOHNSTON & MURPHY
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 2-2531
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRAMATAN MOVING & STORAGE CO.
Incorporated
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving • Packing • Shipping
100 Pondfield Road, Bronxville 1456

nilda mansfield's
Owner and Manager
★ Tea Room — Restaurant ★
Excellent Meals
DINNERS 75c and 95c
SUNDAY DINNER $1.00
LUNCHEON 40c-60c
20 Studio Arcade Bronxville 2-4288

CHARLOTTA ANDERSON'S
HAND LAUNDRY
"A Truly Personal Service"
36 Palmer Avenue Bronxville 2-4027
Entire Family Laundry a Specialty

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3262

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
[illegible]-Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 6397 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

Remember to Send
FLOWERS
for Mother's Day
Sunday May 10th
DELIVERED ANYWHERE
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
Order coal early—help win with a full bin.
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm Street Phone 48

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

TEL. CEDARHURST 6040
ABC CAREFUL MODERN EFFICIENT
Hygienic Rug Cleaning Co.
JOHN AHLERT, Prop.
Repairing • Weaving • Storing
571 CHESTNUT ST. CEDARHURST, L. I.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5535

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat Fuel Oil
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

Burton Insurance Agency
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street

MODERN WINDOW DRAPES
Made to Order
In Our Workrooms
Call 4000
ARGERSINGER'S
Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

HINDER HAT SHOPPE
White Straws and Felts
Matron Hats also
Latest styles and colors—all at
$1.98
Open Evenings 1A Third St. G. N. 3444

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	E	A	N				C	O	R	K
R		R	O	C		V	A	N		E
A	L		V	A	L	E	T		T	A
S	E	T		R		N		D	O	T
S	A	R	A	I		E	V	A	N	S
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S	W	A	N				L	I	L	Y

30

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

FRANKLIN SHOPS INC.
Greater Long Islands Department Store
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
Tel. Hempstead 4900 Jamaica 6-0706
Floral Park 610 Lynbrook 516
Freeport 516 Manhasset 206
Fieldstone 3-0611

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

-ON-
LONG ISLAND
It's ALBERT'S
for Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST HEMPSTEAD N Y

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Garden Supplies
Hardware • Paints • Tools
Linoleum • Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KNOX Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER—HATTER
37-46 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8509

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
Fur Storage
ESTAB. 1928
Repaired *Restyled*
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

"As We sew . . . so shall You reap"
BETTY HAT SHOP
37-11 82nd Street

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET
For Conscientious Service
Call Havemeyer 6-0232

WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86th Street
MENDING---DARNING---BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

JAMAICA

LOUIS
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
NEW SPRING HATS
$1.98 and up
Others of finer quality, ready to wear or made to order.

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 15 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

LITTLE NECK

Remember Mother with Chocolates
DREVES SWEET SHOPPE
Homemade Ice Cream
253-24 Northern Boulevard Bayside 9-2534
Prompt Deliveries

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coal Fuel
Coke White-Red Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
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for All Occasions
WESTCHESTER FLORIST, Inc.
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FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED

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Emmadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
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from our conveniently located shop
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Tel. BUckminster 2-6806, 2-7010

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan

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We welcome The Christian Science Monitor Readers.
Satisfactory Service Assured
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532 Lexington Ave.

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to order. Officers', Navy and Army Uniforms a specialty. Will call at your home or office with samples.
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WILLIAM W. FULLER, Mgr.
Fertilizers—Lawn Seeds
Peat Moss—Top Soil—Lime
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Pure Virgin Wool
Coat—Waistcoat—Trousers
$35.00 and $45.00
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Complete Line of
Summer Furniture
JOSEPH TUNICK SONS
Port Chester 1800

"We Are Co-operating"
NATIONAL BABY WEEK
APRIL 30 TO MAY 6
W. T. GRANT CO.
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The Whole Family Is Planning to be at
LUCKEY'S "OPEN HOUSE"
Every Friday Night 'til 9
Conserve on tires, time and energy by combining all your shopping trips into one big evening. Do your marketing and shopping for the entire family together. Park free—a sales slip from Luckey's and a Parking Ticket release from our Service Desk is all you need.
Luckey Platt & Company

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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Complete Selection of
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STORAGE AND INSURANCE
Minimum charge $2.00 per garment
Free storage with all purchases or remodeling of fur coats
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
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Serve America On Active Feet Defense Shoes By Walk-Over
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Expert Operators Only
Genuine Frederics
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Phone Virginia 7-1056-1057
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
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A. Dahmen
FLOWERS
for Mother's Day
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CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
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Cash and Carry Stores
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Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

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MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
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CHOICE MEATS
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BIRDS EYE
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J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER N Y
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

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E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
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L. Ashley Devans Agency
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of All Kinds
in old line stock companies
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
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Grace Howe Weeks
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Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
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Glenwood 7069

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
46 Fulton Ave Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
8:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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"Fitting Furniture"
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SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
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We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
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35 Oakdale Rd
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Harwood Building, Scarsdale N Y
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale N Y
Phones, Scars. 2900, W P 8868

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THE CARL CO.
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QUALITY HOUSE PAINTS
and
Distinctive Domestic WALLPAPERS
WM. S. WRIGHT
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fresh — new — smart cotton frocks arriving daily at
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408 state street

Lady Lee-Evelyn Shop
Distinctive Coats, Suits, Dresses
for
Mother's Day, May 10
Junior, Misses, Sport Clothes
249 State Street Telephone 4-8814

FLOWERS
VAN CURLER GREENHOUSES
SARATOGA ROAD
Near Freeman Bridge
Phone 4-8366

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Barneys
for
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Remember Mother's Day, May 10
T. J. KING, Floral Shop
State Street at Overhead Crossing
Phone 4-6444

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weaver's
ART IN FLOWERS
Flowers for Mother's Day
Hills Building Tel. 2-7194

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

TENTS—AWNINGS
"Everything in Canvas"
RYAN TENT CO.
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TREADEASY SHOES for Women
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FREARS WHITE SALE
The sale for which Frears of Troy are famous. Sheets, Cases, Linens, Towels and Toweling . . . all lower priced now.
FREARS of TROY, N. Y.

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BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
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Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

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of Style, Fit and Quality
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122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

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'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM FUEL OIL
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
—Westchester County—
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Sears, 2929

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

The issuance of a special commemorative postage stamp in the three-cent denomination, in connection with the 150th anniversary of the admission of Kentucky to statehood, has been announced by Postmaster Frank C. Walker.

Left: Overprinted stamp from French India. Right: A Stinson monoplane on a new issue from Chile.

Kentucky was originally a part of Fincastle County, Virginia. Harrodsburg was the scene of the first settlement in 1774 and a year later Boonesborough was founded. In 1786 Virginia passed acts which gave conditional consent to the organization of Kentucky as a separate state. Kentucky with its present boundaries was admitted into the Union in 1792.

The new Kentucky stamp will be placed on first-day sale on June 1, 1942, with general sale at post offices throughout the country starting the following day or as soon as distribution will permit.

Stamps From Other Lands

Cameroons—Two new values have been added to the Free France overprint series, the 20-centimes light red and 30c., dark red.

France—The Marshal Pétain portrait design appears on a new value, the 30c., rose.

Chile—Two additional values have been added to the current air-mail set. A 50-centavos in bright orange color depicts a United States Stinson monoplane above the Andes Mountains and an 80c., blue, pictures a twin-engined Douglas plane flying along the coast line. Flying ships of the National Air Lines make connections with the Pan American Grace Airways for flights to the United States.

French India—Two variations have been noticed in the 1941 Free France series, 8 caches value. The 1937 Paris International Exposition has been overprinted "France Libre" diagonally as well as in normal position; both overprints are in red.

Panama—A 1-centavo value has appeared in the design of the Pierre and Marie Curie stamp of 1939. The date of the new stamp is 1942 and the color violet. Its use is obligatory in addition to the regular postage.

United States

In addition to the Kentucky stamp there have been numerous requests received by the Post Office Department relative to the issuance of a series of postage stamps in connection with the war effort and the issuance of such a stamp or series of stamps is now being given consideration.

The Post Office Department has announced that a total of 135,056 first-day covers was canceled at the MacArthur, West Virginia, post office on April 15.

Navy Relief Stamp

A new item for the philatelist is being issued by the National Citizens Committee of the Navy Relief Society, which is conducting a nation-wide drive for $5,000,000 to be used for emergency needs of families of men in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Although Navy Relief has been in existence since 1820 and was incorporated in 1904, this is the first time in its long history that the public has been asked to aid in sustaining its activities.

According to Clarence Dillon, National Chairman, the idea originated with Mills B. Lane, Jr., committee chairman for the State of Georgia, and vice-president of the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Atlanta. Mr. Lane has reported to New York headquarters that he expects to dispose of 200,000 sheets of the stamps at $1 per sheet of one hundred.

"Keep Faith With Them"

The stamp is a reproduction of the painting of a navy man's wife and son which was done by John Falter. Printed in the national colors, it bears the legend "Keep Faith with them. Protect the families of the Navy's fighting men."

Self-Service Post Office

Coin-operated U. S. mailboxes, that automatically stamp, postmark and mail letters, have been placed in public service for the first time in Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit.

Called the "Mailomat," the machine represents what its inventor-manufacturer, Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co., hopes will be an important new public-service development to help take up post-war slack in production and employment.

To mail a letter in the "Mailomat" you (1) drop coins in designated slots, (2) dial the postage value you desire, (3) insert your letter. The machine, electrically driven, does the rest. It automatically stamps, postmarks, cancels and deposits your letter in a built-in U. S. mailbox, ready for scheduled collection. It does not affix an adhesive postage stamp, but prints a colored meter stamp of any selected denomination directly on the envelope or postcard. The instant an envelope is inserted and the postage is paid, mechanical fingers take it out of the mailer's hand and draw it into the machine proper, with magnet-like effect.

How's Your Geography?

By J. N. Clifford

All readers have the opportunity of joining this geography class. Where do you stand in it? Test your "Geography I. Q." by choosing the best answers below. Each answer counts one point except the final question which counts five points, making a total of ten possible points. Look for the answers elsewhere on this page. Score yourself as follows: 9-10, Genius; 7-8, Superior; 5-6, Above Average; 3-4, Average; 0-2, Below Average.

(A) Salonika is:
1. A strategic railroad center in Russia.
2. An oil refining center in Rumania.
3. A seaport in Greece.
4. An historic city in Turkey.

(B) The only river in the world which flows through or beside three national capitals is:
1. Volga.
2. Parana.
3. Danube.
4. Rhine.

(C) The most common mineral on earth is:
1. Mica.
2. Quartz.
3. Feldspar.
4. Rhinestone.

(D) The "blast furnace" is usually associated with:
1. Iron smelting.
2. Copper refining.
3. Aluminum casting.
4. Tinning.

(E) The United States produces nearly half of all the copper in the world. Which of these countries is second?
1. Germany.
2. Japan.
3. Chile.
4. Italy.

(F) Nearly every crop has an optimum amount of rainfall for best growth. You deserve one point for each crop that you match with its rainfall:
2. Wheat —80" to 200".
2. Cotton —80" to 100".
3. Rubber—45" to 60".
4. Tea —20" to 40".
5. Sugar —15" to 25".

Daily Quotation

We have hard work to do, and loads to lift;
Shun not the struggle—face it; 'tis God's gift.
—Maltbie Babcock

In Lighter Vein

Accuracy

A youngster when asked how tall he was replied, "I don't know just how tall I am, but I come up to my hair."

Strange Case

"Do you know who I am?" shouted the irate general to the Australian who had neglected to salute him.

"Do you know who I am?" he persisted, as the soldier looked blankly at him.

"Here, boys," said the Australian, turning to his friends. "Here's something good. A general who doesn't know his own name!"—Exchange.

Shakes Aerial

An elderly farmer often drives into a central Michigan village with his horse and buggy. Some of the boys like to "hitch on" behind the buggy with their wagons. When the driver wishes his horse to speed up, he simply shakes his buggy-whip over the equine's back.

One boy, who was breathlessly telling his father about the fun, exclaimed, "—and Daddy, when Mr. Brown wants old Dobbin to 'step on it' he just shakes the aerial over his back."

Including the Fine

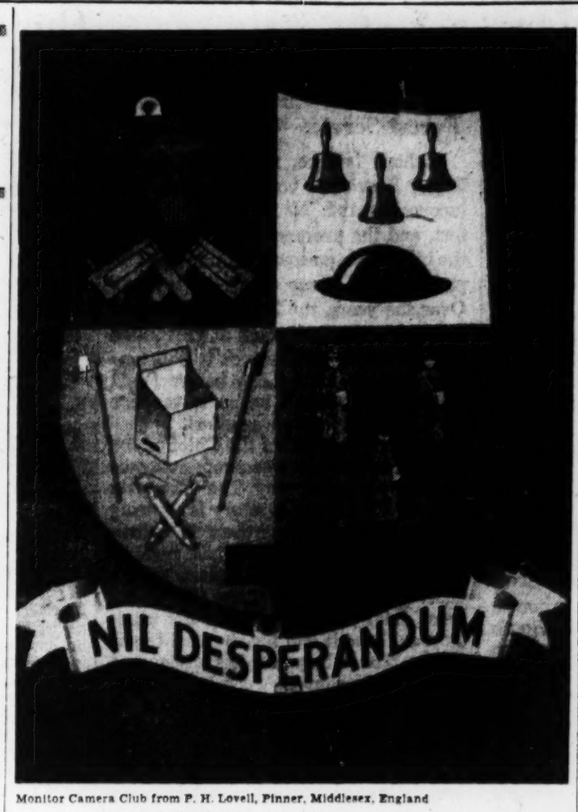
There is a story going around of a big tough citizen who belligerently walked into a store and demanded a new truck tire. For a gag, he was sent to a trucking concern where he repeated his request.

"Sure," he was told, "we'll sell you a new tire." So he was handed one and told the price would be $10,030.

"What!" yelled the belligerent buyer.

"Why, of course," the seller explained. "That's $30 for the tire and $10,000 to pay the Federal fine."—Wall Street Journal.

Tsk! Tsk! —Dake



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

Air-Raid Warden's Coat of Arms

This shield, recently erected on the A. R. P. Warden's Post in Pinner View, Harrow, is the work of a group of wardens attached to the post and depicts all the equipment of the Air-Raid Warden.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Soldier's Job

Taylorville, Ill.

One soldier in the Air Corps at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be more at ease about his wife's finances while he is serving his country. He is City Attorney Dan Dailey, this town, whose former employer, Attorney Charles E. Bliss, took over his work, and will give the salary of $75 per month to his wife while he is in the service.

As Taylorville is a County seat, ordinarily there is quite a bit of work connected with the office, so that this is a real gift on the part of Mr. Bliss.

A Verse for Today . . .

Abstain from all appearance of evil.
I Thess. 5:22

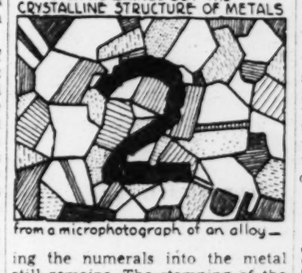
Did You Ever Wonder

How Numbers Stamped in Metal Can Be Read After the Metal Is Ground Away?

Metallography may be defined as the microscopic study of the structure of metals and their alloys. The term is usually employed in connection with the determining of the strength or weakness of metals, but it also serves in the apprehension of certain types of criminals.

It is a truism in the study of metals that forceful or violent contact between a hard material and a softer material may leave a more or less permanent record on the softer material This truism is applied in crime detection cases where it becomes necessary to attempt to restore serial numbers stamped into metal (as in automobile engines, typewriter frames, pistols and other firearms, etc.) which may have been ground off to hinder the identification or tracing of the article in question.

Crime detection laboratories have discovered that even in cases where the metal has been ground away so thoroughly as to leave no visible trace of the original number, a record of the act of stamping the numerals into the metal still remains. The stamping of the number compresses and alters the crystal structure of the metal beneath the visible surface imprint. This altered crystalline structure, which is otherwise invisible, can be made plainly legible to the eye of the camera or to the human eye by the application of suitable etching reagents.



from a microphotograph of an alloy—

In restoring the missing number, the surface of the metal is first polished by the light use of very fine emery paper to smooth out the roughness left by the instrument used to grind off the original numerals. If the metal in which the number was stamped was steel, a solution of ethyl alcohol and concentrated nitric acid may be used as an etching reagent.

The etching chemicals bring out the crystalline structure by acting selectively on the different microscopic particles in the steel, and the altered crystalline structure underneath the original imprint of the number becomes visible and the restored figures may be read or photographed.—W. P. Keasbey

How's Your Geography?
(Answers)

(A) 3. A seaport in Greece.
(B) 3. Danube.
(C) 2. Quartz.
(D) 1. Iron smelting.
(E) 3. Chile.
(F) Wheat—15-25; cotton—50-40; rubber—80-100; tea—80-200; sugar—45-60.

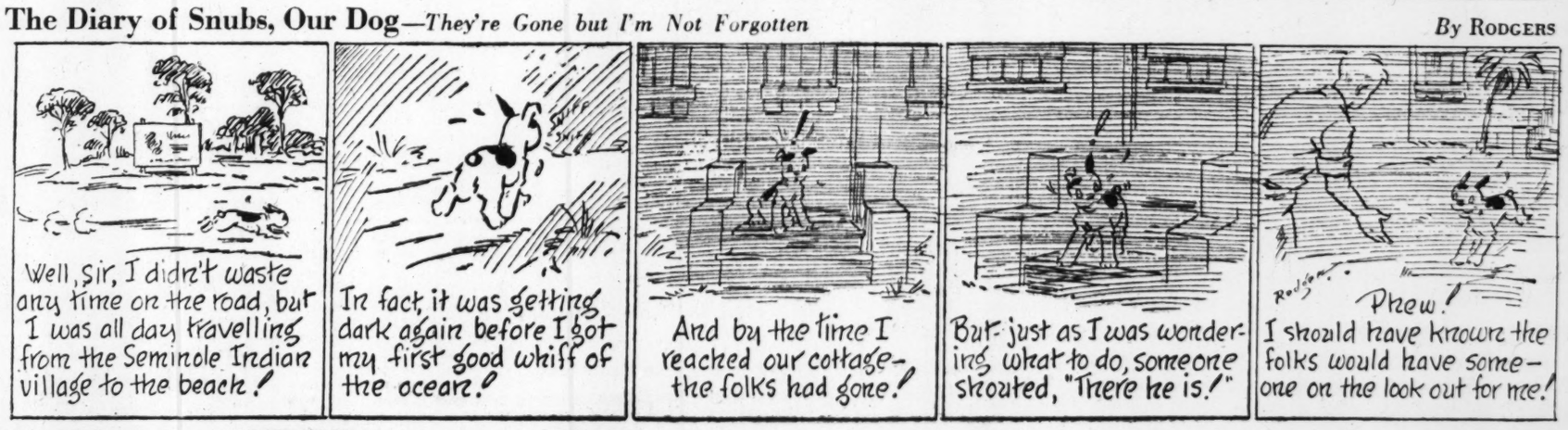
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Critic*

By Le Pelley

WHERE'S TUBBY—?
HE WON'T PLAY !! HE'S WRITING HIS SPRING POEM!
HAVEN'T YOU EVER HEARD ONE ?
NO.. ARE THEY GOOD ?
WELL — NOT EXACTLY !! ALTHOUGH THERE IS SOMETHING ABOUT THEM I LIKE ——
WHAT'S THAT ?
HE DOESN T WRITE THEM OFTEN ——
OH.
PLUNK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*They're Gone but I'm Not Forgotten*

By Rodgers


Well, sir, I didn't waste any time on the road, but I was all day travelling from the Seminole Indian village to the beach!
In fact, it was getting dark again before I got my first good whiff of the ocean!
And by the time I reached our cottage—the folks had gone!
But—just as I was wondering what to do, someone shouted, "There he is!"
Phew! I should have known the folks would have someone on the look out for me!

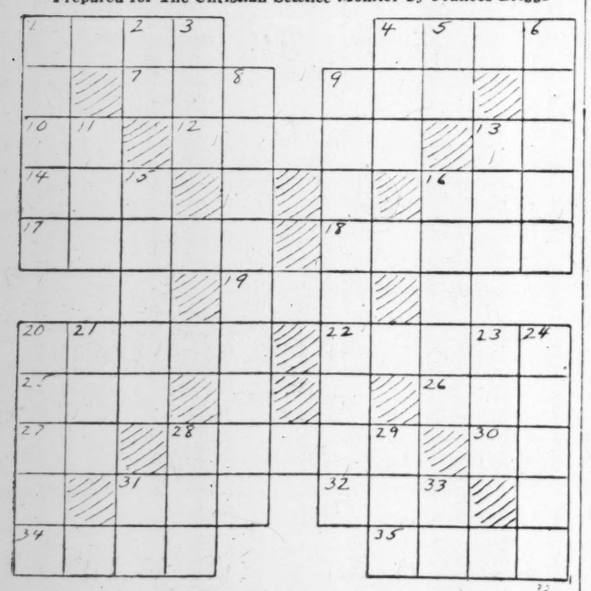
The Adventures of Waddles—*The Plan Is Tabled*

By The Hagers

"I HAVE A PROPOSITION HERE. OUR TRAFFIC PROBLEM IT SHOULD CLEAR.
ALL NORTH BOUND TRAFFIC, I MAINTAIN," SAID TED, "SHOULD TRAVEL WEST ON MAIN.
CARS HEADED EAST WOULD SAVE SOME GAS ON SOUTH ELM, BY AN UNDERPASS.
WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?" TED SAID. "IT HAS NO LEG TO STAND ON, TED!"
BWAAA!

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—King appointed in sport on Twelfth Night was selected because of his discovery of what in cake?
4—What very light substance is used for floats for nets?
7—Sindbad discovered huge egg of what creature on desert island?
9—What do you call leading unit in a military formation?
10—What is an adjective suffix denoting "belonging to"?
12—In Mozart's opera, Figaro serves Count Almaviva as what?
13—Symbol for tantalum.
14—What Egyptian divinity was brother of Osiris?
16—What is Mrs. Peerybingle called in "The Cricket on the Hearth"?
17—What was original name of Abraham's wife?
18—Who is Welsh schoolmaster in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
19—What was a nom de plume of Dickens?
20—"Au gratin" designates a dish crusted with what (sing.)?
22—Who is Chingachgook's son in "Last of the Mohicans"?
25—What article of apparel might be made from bangkok?
26—Epoch.
27—What is French for "and"?
28—What are the celluloid objects used by ping-pong players?
30—Milliliter (abbr.).
31—What throws projectiles by force of some explosive?
32—What river of France flows from Jura Mts. to Rhone?
34—The trumpeter, noted for its sonorous voice, is what?
35—What is the garden Turk's-cap?

Down

1—Who is a knavish attorney in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
2—What adjective suffix signifies "of the nature of"?
3—The chrysanthemum is considered birth flower for what month (abbr.)?
4—What is a grimalkin?
5—Upon.
6—Who wrote "Ode to a Grecian Urn"?
8—Name of what sea is derived from a tribe of Indians?
9—What country is bounded on north by eight Down?
11—Meadow.
13—What is a measure of weight?
15—A fish.
16—Would you plant, spend, or dance the Bergamask?
20—In what game would Alekhine's defense be used?
21—What creature would be prey of four Down?
23—Branch.
24—Who is sister of one Down?
28—What is a kind of bread?
29—Yellow ocher is what?
31—What State lies between South Carolina and Alabama (abbr.)?
32—What is symbol for nickel?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

No Surrender to Hate

Every sane man knows that war is an evil thing, to be engaged in only when men have found no better way of holding crime in check. However, in our day we have seen nations taught to glorify war by fanatic leaders drunk with power. Hitler has announced the "blond beast" as his ideal and the Nazis have inculcated "frightfulness" as a matter of military efficiency. Among peoples resisting Axis aggression, some leaders have declared that successful defense requires adoption of the same hate and ruthlessness.

More than one popular leader has called on Americans to "unite in anger," and several have urged vengeance bombing of the Japanese. At times some Britons, blasted from their homes by Nazi bombs, have shouted, "Bomb Berlin," but on the whole they have been notably free from hate. Yet from London in the last few days has come a story about training schools for British assault troops which must have caused an unholy satisfaction in Berlin.

For it not only gave clever Nazi propagandists a chance to picture the British as bent on ruthless, fanatic, destruction of Germans; it disclosed that somebody in Britain had surrendered to hate—the very madness with which the "gods of war" first prepared the Nazis for destruction. The story seemed unbelievable, but when this newspaper checked with its London correspondents, they reported it unhappily true. It revolves around a "haunted house" in which men are put through a most rigorous and realistic reproduction of hand-to-hand fighting. Much of this undoubtedly prepares men for battle experience. But one cannot believe that the accompaniments of blood sprayed with stirrup pumps and "hymns of hate" and horror from loudspeakers are essential.

It is unnecessary to relate all the follies indulged in, in this "pyschological hardening." Indeed we should not be repeating the story at all were there not a hope that exposure will remove the mistaken methods and were it not a good example of the basic error of trying to destroy hate with hate. Fundamentally, hate is the enemy. Anyone with experience in competitive sports knows that anger will betray a man. Any boxer knows that if an opponent can be infuriated, he is ripe for defeat. And it has been proved time and again in this war—by no one better than the British—that men can fight with full effectiveness without hate.

Morally, of course, the case is clear. The Nazis conquered Germany with hate; how much will physical freedom be worth to the peoples of the United Nations, or how long will it last, if they too come under the mental bondage of hate? We should not need the reminder from Scriptures: "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" The founder of this newspaper said it in words particularly applicable to the situation today when she wrote: "The moral abandon of hating even one's enemies excludes goodness. Hate is a moral idiocy let loose for one's own destruction."

Hero's Future

Oh, there's no place like ho-ome,
But I'm afraid to go home in the dark.

This might have been a good alibi at the turn of the century. But it will not do for Frank O'Donnell, hero-husband, who chased a purse-snatcher and caught him in Central Park the other day. This husband was sitting on a park bench with his wife when the attempted robbery occurred. He later turned the culprit over to the police in what a New York paper described as a "slightly damaged" condition.

Today it must be a proud married couple that looks upon its name in print. But during all his tomorrows the gallant husband had better be home in time. It won't do for him to plead, as the lyrical male did in the popular song: "Ev'ry day, th' papers say, 'A robbery in the park.'" Or to wind up with the touching refrain about being afraid to go home in the dark.

It will be remembered that park hazards held no terror for him on a certain spring morning. So why "sit alone at the Y. M. C. A., singing just like a lark?" Yes, Mr. O'Donnell, there's no place like home and no alibis in the dark.

An apartment-dwelling friend complains that he can get none of his cronies out for tennis or golf because of what he bitterly calls "the gardening craze." If he can restrain his impatience, say till mid-June, when slow-motion weeding is no fun under the hot sun, he'll not lack for company.

Forest Service "Under Arms"

Without fanfare, the United States Forest Service is contributing its not inconsequential bit to the war effort, and the average citizen who pays the bills of his government may well be proud of this group of public servants. Over the years, the Forest Service has fought steadily and often at great odds against public indifference to the conservation program. Long before Pearl Harbor, the officials began to prepare for their part in the war effort.

The recent report of the Chief of the Forest Service gives concrete evidence of the work under way. The Wisconsin Forests Product Laboratory is showing private manufacturers how to substitute wood for key materials such as aluminum, in making airplane wings, fuselages, and propellers. Types of wood have been developed for plugs for naval shells and for charcoal in gas masks. The laboratory has discovered a method to convert wood into nitrate pulps and chemicals. It has secured an anti-knock compound for gasoline, thus releasing tons of vital chemical compounds for other essentials of war. As metals become scarcer, the laboratory will lead the way in experimenting with wood plastics to serve civilian needs.

Because of the war, the War Department has taken title to 384,564 acres of what was formerly National Forest land, and the valuable spruce and other woods needed for airplane manufacture will be harvested under the direction of the Forest Service officials. This spring large crews are building roads to tap new sources of both woods and minerals needed by the armed forces. All this is in addition to the regular year-in, year-out work to preserve the Nation's 615,000,000 acres of forest. Because of emergency conditions, the Forest Service has increased its fire protective organization to 3,200 lookout stations, has installed 3,000 radio sets and built up its telephone service to 63,000 miles of wire. The Forest Service is in the front line in the Nation's war effort.

Smoothing Out Frozen Prices

The quick-freezing of practically all prices in the United States by the Office of Price Administration has resulted in some rather jagged ice formations at certain places in the price structure. It will take an extensive amount of chipping, softening, and smoothing to make these comfortable to live with, even by wartime standards.

Even while large numbers of retailers, especially small shopkeepers, have viewed with dismay the possible effect of taking the same date as a base for both wholesale and retail prices, the majority of business men apparently have accepted and endorsed the general policy of the move as wholesome and necessary. This attitude is to be commended. It offers the greatest likelihood of obtaining the adjustments that will be necessary to avoid injustice in some parts of the program.

Normally there is a lag, which may average somewhere around two months, between the time a merchant buys an item at wholesale and the time he sells it at retail. Thus a grocer was selling in March goods he may have stocked in January, and will be selling in May goods for which he paid in some instances higher prices in March. Thus it would have been reasonable for the OPA to go back to January or February for a standard of wholesale prices comparable with March retail prices.

Yet the price administrators may have found that would be to try to force prices impractically far back down the scale along which they had risen. If so, the result of the reasoning must be that where wholesale prices showed a material increase in particular lines just prior to March, the OPA should permit some corresponding rise in the retail ceiling on those items.

This does not mean there should be any laxity about observance of the price ceilings. It is of the utmost importance that price regulation be kept all in official channels. Merchants should seek adjustments in the regular way, not assume to make these for themselves.

Similarly, consumers should not attempt to take into their own hands enforcement of price regulations where they suspect chiseling. But they should give utmost support to the authorities by refraining from offering more than the established price for any article, telling the seller if they believe a price is illegal, and finally reporting any persistent violation to the local rationing board or nearest OPA field office.

In the long run, price control is in the true interests of both merchant and consumer. Both should co-operate with the Government to help it succeed.

Our Readers Say—

"Pitiless Publicity" Needed

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think that you are doing a great service the way you're meeting activities on the home front. Your articles about why the Philippines fell make me fighting mad that such incompetence should exist. It just doesn't seem possible that such a thing could happen and nothing but pitiless publicity will so arouse those responsible that this shall not be repeated. H. J. BRADSHAW

Manatee, Fla.

No Time and a Half in Uniform

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Don't you think that the men in the factories ought to be satisfied with the wages they are getting per hour nowadays, without expecting to get one and one-half for overtime? Why don't they think of our soldier boys? Do they get time and one-half?

Bellport, N. Y. JOHN R. L'HOMMEDIEU

Ducks and Otters

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I found Sydney A. Clark's article on "The Duck That Swam From China" informative as well as entertaining. The Chinese success in devising junks that are as seaworthy as wild ducks contrasts more than favorably with Governmental attempts to produce satisfactory "Sea Otter" freighters. Perhaps our "Sea Otter" suffers from the same trouble Captain Nilson attributes to Richard Halliburton's unsuccessful junk—namely, too much hurry in construction, too little understanding of the fundamentals. H. S.

Boston

Brookings, S. D.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I noticed an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor titled "Honoring Holidays." I wondered if it were a typographical error when the editorial mentioned listed Brookings, S. D., as a town of 400. True it is but a small place, but it should be 4,376 instead of 400. The State College Agricultural School is situated at Brookings and many of the members of the faculty have their names in Who's Who.

MRS. C. A. DUNHAM, Librarian,
Wessington Springs Public Library
Wessington Springs, S. D.

"Liberty to Flourish Unchecked"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your steady and unfaltering stand for a dry America. Your timely editorials upon the momentous questions of the present disturbed world are always enlightening, and give one the courage to keep on under any and all circumstances.

There are people, even in this State of almost unrestricted license, who are coming to the conclusion that one does not stamp out an evil by allowing it full liberty to flourish unchecked by Federal, State or county control.

The Eighteenth Amendment may not have been the ideal instrument for dealing with this liquor problem, but it certainly was more conducive to temperance than the present absence of restraint, where temptation is boldly and shamelessly presented to soldier and civilian, young and not-so-young, alike.

I am glad that The Christian Science Monitor makes public what the country is thinking in regard to this matter, and I know that such an airing will cause people to think more correctly and to see that we are at a disadvantage, individually and nationally, in all our efforts, as long as this scourge of the human race is permitted to continue.

Venice, Calif. DAISY KING

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

Too Old for What?

It is not so very long ago that we made up our minds that people of 60 should stop working, and that at 65 they should be pensioned. But that was before this war began.

A 61-year-old grandmother from New York City has flown her seaplane onto a naval reservation and has asked for service—for her and the plane—in the Civil Air Patrol; a 71-year-old man from Utica, N. Y., has taken a leaf from the lady's book and is receiving flying lessons; in Cordele, Ga., a hold-up man pulled a pistol on a 72-year-old housewife, but she took it from him, whacked him over the head with it and knocked him out.

In Jericho, Ark., a 75-year-old man is taking high school over again as a refresher; in Denver, a man of 78 fell twenty-five feet out of a tree, got up, brushed himself off and walked away, grinning. A lady of 80 and a gentleman of the same age have secured a license to wed in Los Angeles; in Teaneck, N. J., an 85-year-old man walked fifty-five miles without a stop; in Rockford, Ill., a man celebrated his ninety-third birthday by doing his usual eight-hour hitch in a metal fabricating plant.

Wasn't it Mr. Hitler who called us "softies"?—*Chicago Sun.*

In Defense of the Two-Pants Suit

The War Production Board's ban on two-pants suits is very questionable as a device for the conservation of cloth. As a matter of fact, it is quite likely to have just the opposite effect.

Every man knows from experience that a coat will outwear a pair of trousers. It simply does not get nearly as much hard usage. In the case of those who do their day's work in a chair and then spend the evening in another chair, a coat may outwear two or three pairs of pants. For this reason, many men have always bought two-pants suits, or, if a one-pants number struck their fancy, they have had an extra pair of trousers specially made of the same fabric.

The WPB rules against trouser cuffs, pleats, overcoat belts, patch pockets and the like make sense. But it is hard to see how the ban on the second pair of trousers can serve the same purpose. In fact, it might help to let a man buy a third pair so long as his coat is still serviceable and presentable. That would be getting the equivalent of three victory suits with a saving of two coats.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Watch Out, Folks, They're Artificial

The Little Hat That Isn't There . . .

Sometimes events and scenes utter themselves one by one, without much coherence. Then, suddenly, you find that they are related . . . that they are single words of a sentence spoken amid the din, halting but clear. When you see it is a sentence, you must think back over the words, and rearrange the order to know the full import.

A sentence like that has formed for me during the past weeks. It began, characteristically enough, at the end. With a question mark, acted out in charade over and over. It was in December, when people were going around asking by deed and word, "What can I do to help this all-out effort? My own job? Somebody else's job? Should we buy? Should we refrain from buying? Should we go on as usual to preserve the good way of life we are fighting for? Or should we lay all that aside until after the fight is won?"

Attempts to answer these questions were sometimes extreme and grotesque. By January we talked less; by March we did less. After all, we didn't want to seem too . . . too . . .

That was the first of the sentence for me . . . a question mark.

* * *

The second word was a quick, eloquent vignette. I was riding down Park Avenue in New York about 10 o'clock on a Saturday night. Under the tent of light from a street lamp, a shabby little man waited to cross the street. From a distance he looked like a Christmas tree, for he was hung with a dozen chic hat boxes. The sight of him, as shabby as the boxes were expensive, meant that some smart millinery workroom had stayed open far into the night, while hats were being finished for promised Saturday night delivery. All-out effort had gone into those hats.

Suddenly it seemed to me I wasn't looking at a street and a man, but at the page of a history book written, say, in 1965. There'd be this picture, and under it only these words: April, Nineteen Forty-two. Nothing more. But the students would understand what it meant. All out for hats!

* * *

It was a beautiful Sunday. Everyone was out walking in the sunshine. Everyone looked wonderful. Lots of people had corsages flaunting on their shoulders. Lots of them . . . more than I'd ever seen . . . had orchids.

"Orchids must be plentiful this year," somebody said idly. "I think we've seen two thousand of them this morning."

No, it isn't orchids that are plentiful. It's something else. Orchids still cost the price of several good meals.

But they are plentiful this year, because there are people who are willing to buy them. They are plentiful; but bread is scarce in Europe. And laughter is scarce.

Surely there are few places in this world today where an orchid, with all it implies, has a right to be.

* * *

I talked to a man who has just clippered back from Europe.

"What can I do?" people were saying to him.

"You really want to know?"

"But of course."

"Then consume less," he said, trying not to sound harsh. "Everything you buy . . . whether you need it or don't need it . . . you are taking out of total war effort. Either as materials, or labor, or transportation, or all three."

"But what about people's jobs?"

"They'll adjust themselves. They'll have to. And better this way than the other. . . ."

* * *

I nearly had the sentence now, on the tip of my intention.

It was my last fitting for my "duration suit." My plain, minimum good-quality suit which I'm going to wear from now on, wasting no thought on it, one way or the other.

"What kind of Spring hat will you buy, Madame?" the salesperson asked.

"I'm not buying any hat." She looked up at me, then quickly down.

"Why not, Madame?"

"There's nothing that a handful of straw and a nosegay of flowers could accomplish to win this war," I said. "My hat is going to the war, as the one small bolt somewhere on a ship, or a rivet on a plane, or maybe a couple of gallons of fuel oil."

"Oh, Madame," she cried. "I'm glad to hear you say that. As long as people keep buying, someone will keep making, and we'll keep selling. It'll mean me losing my job eventually. But that's all right. I'll get another one."

"Yes, we'll all get other ones."

"Listen, Madame," she went on excitedly. "You know what the young people are doing? They're not wearing any hats. But instead—to sort of remind themselves, I guess—they're wearing a velvet bow on their hair. They use a little hatpin; they pin the bow in when they go out, and take it off when they come into the house. It's something to show that they haven't *forgotten* their hat, but that their hat is giving up its life for its country. You notice when you go out. . . ."

I did notice, and it was true. Many of those gay young things who never say much to explain themselves are jauntily wearing a little hat that isn't there. A protest bonnet.

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

The Rights of Man

The error of those who reason by precedents drawn from antiquity, respecting the rights of man, is that they do not go far enough into antiquity. They do not go the whole way. They stop in some of the intermediate stages of an hundred or a thousand years, and produce what was then done, as a rule for the present day. This is no authority at all. If we travel still farther into antiquity, we shall find a direct contrary opinion and practice prevailing; and if antiquity is to be authority, a thousand such authorities may be produced, successively contradicting each other; but if we proceed on, we shall at last come out right; we shall come to the time when man came from the hand of his Maker. What was he then? Man. Man was his high and only title, and a higher cannot be given him.—THOMAS PAINE in "The Rights of Man" (1791).

The Wide Horizon

A Pole's Estimate of the War

The report of the Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Forces and Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile to the Polish National Council in London, on April 21, after his return from America, has been cabled to the United States and translated by Ann Su Cardwell for The Christian Science Monitor. Significant excerpts therefrom are printed herewith.

By Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski

On the East European Front, where the Germans and their allies have three-fourths of their forces engaged, likewise on the Libyan front, there is a comparative balance of strength. But there, especially in Russia, attacks are being prepared on a large scale. The German offensive in North Africa should begin before the approach of the season when extensive military activities are impossible. Rommel has no time to lose. . . .

At the same time on all the world seas a desperate struggle is going on, in which the Polish fleet is splendidly co-operating, to keep open the routes to the sources of raw materials. It is a bitter struggle. However, let us remember that the powerful American fleet is now only preparing to strike and that up to the present almost the entire burden of this struggle has lain on the British.

The splendid R. A. F. offensive, in which Polish squadrons take an active part, will increase steadily as the supply of American equipment to Europe increases, and that is today insured. . . .

* * *

Gigantic battles have already begun on the Eastern Front. Since they cannot take part directly in these, the United Nations must unquestionably and at all costs open a second European front. No difficulties must be allowed to stand in the way of doing this. The creation of such a front will have both political and strategical significance. . . .

In a period of temporary defeats we should remember that the Germans have not been victors either in England, Russia, or North Africa. On the other hand, in the fighting on the Soviet Front they have lost their picked troops and great quantities of equipment.

The question of man power is becoming desperate. No matter how great their efforts, they cannot solve this. In Russia they have lost more than 2,000,000 of their youthful fanatic soldiers, and they cannot create new Hitler divisions to bring them lightning victories. . . .

I had opportunity [in Washington] to assure myself that the United States has no intention of refusing to assume the responsibility resting upon it because of its vast power but will do its part in opposing chaos and anarchy after the war. . . .

In [Washington] conversations I stressed the necessity of taking the initiative out of the hands of the enemy and of concentrating the bulk of our strength in the most important theaters of war, likewise of the necessity of creating a United Nations Supreme Command, on which there would be representatives of the nations taking part in the war. . . .

Our motorized corps, now ready in Scotland and under excellent leadership, must energetically prepare itself to perform the mission that will fall to it, a task equivalent to cutting through to our native land. . . .

* * *

In my conversations with President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Stimson, Undersecretary of State Welles, and other American officials I met with complete understanding of Polish needs and the Polish position, not only for today but also for a great and sacred tomorrow, for which together with the people in Poland itself we are fighting ceaselessly and will fight to the end. . . .

Stalin in his splendid speech of Dec. 5, 1941, from the Kremlin spoke of the strength and power of the future Poland. . . . Conversations in Washington also had to do with the reconstruction of Central and Eastern Europe, in particular with the creation of a Central European Federation. Without the assurance of order and economic improvement in these regions there can be no talk of lasting peace. The federated blocs which will arise in this part of the world should be similar in structure to that of the United States. This should mean complete political, military, customs, and monetary union and joint economic planning for the entire region included in the federation.

Only if States are joined in such a union, working in co-operation with western federations, can control of Germany be assured. Otherwise, after our victory Europe will be menaced again by war in twenty-five years.

I would like to call attention to the fact that a few days ago, for the first time in history, the number of our armed forces abroad exceeded 100,000.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . . $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months . . . $6.00 — One month . . . $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.